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Archives

JUNIATA ECHO.

Devoted to Literature, Art, Science, Religion, and the Interest of the Normal College.

VOL. I.

HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER, 1890.

NO. 1.

CALL TO ACTION.

Touch us gently, gray November!
May these pulsing hearts remember
Nothing from thy visitation
Save a rich and rare collation,—
Feast of privilege and pleasure,
Founts of truth too deep to measure.

Life is never stale to workers,
But is freshened every moment
By the conscious acquisition
Of reward for toil invested.
Only drones for peace are sighing;
Rest to them's a sound unmeaning;
Like the gossamer in autumn,
Clinging to the weeds and corn-stalks,
They are floating 'mid the harvests,
Hanging to the skirts of labor.

Youth, be wise! your fate keeps calling;
Work and faith will save your falling.

ADALINE HOHF BEERY, Huntingdon, Pa.

WOMAN'S CHANCES IN ART.

In the Washington *Star* Foster Coates reports interviews with five distinguished authorities on the question of the future of women as artists. The specialists consulted are Messrs. Chase, Smillie, De Haas, Kenyon Cox and Siddons Mowbray, who all agree that women should make as good painters as men when they settle down to work. Another point upon which they are unanimous is that there is no longer any necessity for women to go abroad to study; our own schools are just as good as those of Europe.

"Mr. Chase fears the supersensitiveness of women is a great drawback, and thinks the fear lest they will not reach their goal is apt to discourage them unduly. He thinks that painting is too often taken up more as an accomplishment than as a profession, and quotes a QUANTITY of names to show that it is possible for a woman who means to work hard to succeed.

"Mr. Smillie considers that 'painting is not a good business for any one from a pecuniary standpoint,' nor is it well for a woman to enter a field already filled with men; but advises practical designing. He thinks that there is an opening for designers in wall paper, book covers, carpets and fabrics. In teaching, also, he is surprised at the number of women

who make an income of from six to twelve hundred dollars a year. If any girl has a talent for portraiture he is more hopeful for her prospect, as there is always a greater demand for portraits than for ideal work. While allowing that it is liberalizing and broadening to go to study in Italy or France, he believes it is not so essential as it was fifteen years ago.

"Mr. De Haas, the marine painter, thinks there is just as much in art for women as for men, and that the place they reach depends upon themselves. A woman, if she be in dead earnest and intends to succeed, must give up everything else but her art, as a man does. He thinks, too, that in going to Europe there is danger of losing her originality, and becoming simply a copyist of the master she prefers.

"Kenyon Cox also warns women against trifling with art; to accomplish anything they must work thoroughly. Black and white illustration he recommends as profitable, but points out also that it is very precarious work, a glut at one time and none at another. Pastel-portraits he thinks might repay a girl who had both taste and talent for portraiture, and although the prices paid for them are not high, yet the work is much more quickly accomplished than in oil.

"H. Siddons Mowbray fears that too many women are going into pictorial art, and deems it a mistake to offer too much encouragement unless a girl has marked talent. To succeed as an illustrator, he wisely remarks, demands more than the ability to draw and paint well, and that very often pupils fail in this branch for lack of imagination—the ideal faculty needful to succeed as a book illustrator. Practical designing he also favors.

"It will be seen that on the whole those consulted fall back on the old advice—'Hasten slowly, and put your work if needs be twenty times upon the anvil.' This is the sum of it all; but even beyond this patient industry the rare gift of genius must be there to win fame and honor. There is always room at the top for those who have the staying power and vitality to climb there."

The above is from *Art Amateur* for October, and we add,

That woman may find a relief from the thralldom of dependence by seeking a self independence which will command the respect, and admiration of men. She is, herself, capable, but she must embrace the opportunities offered or afforded. The entrance upon the field of Art is fitting for woman's pure taste, exalted love of all that is beautiful and lovely, when properly cultured. The domain of Art is better suited for her than for man. She can copy as closely, her imagination is more lofty, and with all, purer; her perceptions are as acute, and in every way she is as well fitted to succeed in Art as man. Let woman step forward and contest every available field with man, where she can go without stepping downwards and every such step will exalt her in her own estimation, and before the admiring world. It is a truth that cannot be denied, that the encroachments of women upon the professions have called forth a species of jealous antagonism from men in the same professions. Instance, Medicine, Law, Stenography. Not long ago a celebrated Judge of New York city desired to make an important decision, and render an opinion in a case; and, being a rapid talker, he feared that the stenographers of the office, of whom there were three young men, might fail to follow him, so he also asked a young lady writer to be present. A few minutes after the Judge commenced, one of the young men stopped, then another, and finally the third; the young lady wrote on, and as the Judge had finished, folded her manuscript, turned a dignified glance toward the young gentlemen and walked away, having taken every word of the opinion. There are many women like her. Only those who are in a position to know could tell how many young women, to enter medical colleges, had to fight their way amid the scoff and sneers, and sometimes the insults, of the men in the same Institution. After entering they showed themselves so efficient that they lost nothing by the comparison with their competitors. There are now many educated and successful women physicians who are an honor to their sex. Art presents a field upon which women may enter without an unfavorable contest, and

in which the chances of success are in her favor; but, as Mr. Cox says "they must work thoroughly." In all such work courage is not the only requisite. It requires thorough training and ample preparation. Preliminary education is necessary to success in Art, as in all other callings, and as sure as woman avails herself of the opportunities at her command she will become independent, and without losing her exalted grace and beauty, better her own condition in life, and raise, for the world, the standard of goodness, beauty, purity, holiness.

A. B. B.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES.

Golden opportunities do not last always. There is a time in the course of human events that they come and go. If we would improve them, they must be seized when they are within our reach. Young friends, your best opportunities are before you just now. After attaining the Kingdom of God there is nothing more important to you than an education. This you may obtain if you so will. It is an attainment within your possibilities. Don't say you cannot. There is not a boy or girl in the United States that is too poor to become educated. This truth has been verified time and again. All you need is determination and push. With these, duly exercised the way will open. Of course it will require some work and sacrifice on your part. But this you ought to expect. Good things don't lie around loose. To get them, we must search, we must dig. But when we get them they become the joy of our life and the passport to all that is desirable and precious. There are thousands tugging through the world at the bottom of all professions, for want of a good education. It forms the basis upon which every desirable thing can be built. It gives skill to the eyes, to the feet, to the hands and to every human power, and thus gives an advantage over the unskilled. Other things being equal the man or woman educated always has the advantage. The educated man, if he is a man otherwise, always leads in his profession, no matter what it be, because he possesses possibilities that others don't have.

Don't think because you expect to be a farmer, a mechanic or a blacksmith there is no need for an education. This is the great need of our country to-day. We want more of just such men in all the callings of life. These are truly high callings of life and all that is needed to place them on their proper plane, is more educated men as leaders.

The great mistake that is being made on the part of many of our farm boys is that of getting an education to prepare them to get away from the farm, instead of remaining on it. There is no more honorable calling than that of the farmer and those who have been brought up in the calling should remain at it and help to elevate it to its true position. Education utilized at home will do this, and in the end you will find that it will pay, even if done at a considerable sacrifice.

No matter what may be your choice in life's calling you need an education. And to get this, we invite you to come to the Normal. If you cannot come to take a regular course, come for a year—and if not that long, come for a term. Education is like money, a little of it is better than none at all. H. B. B.

THE HARVEST MOON.

Everybody is familiar with the rising and setting of the moon. We have looked in the almanac for the time of the moon's rising, and for the times of its phases; as, new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter. The moon rises later each evening. We generally say about one hour later, yet if we notice carefully we find that the time varies, sometimes more and sometimes less than an hour, ranging in our latitude (latitude of New York) from twenty-three minutes to one hour and seventeen minutes.

The least number of minutes in the difference of the moon's rising on two successive evenings is most noticeable in the full moon which occurs nearest the time of the autumnal equinox. At this time the moon's path makes the least possible angle with the horizon, and hence it rises on several successive evenings at nearly the same time. It rises about sunset, and seems to prolong the day. This is more noticeable in higher latitudes than it is with us. At this time in England the farmer is busily engaged in gathering the fruits of the earth, and for this reason the full moon at this time is called the Harvest Moon.

At Edinburgh the daily retardation is about fifteen minutes. In our latitude about half an hour. The Harvest Moon of 1890 occurred on the 28th of September, and for two or three successive evenings the moon rose less than half an hour later. Full moon occurred on the 28th at 8 o'clock A. M. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday evening the truth of the above statements were verified. In March the opposite occurs. The full moon rises more than an hour later for several successive evenings. The full moon of

March, 1890, occurred on the 6th at 1 o'clock 47 min., P. M.

Examine your almanacs to see whether the calculations there correspond with the above explanation. Those persons who watched the rising of the moon at the times named, realized the truth of the statement.

J. E. S.

CHURCHES AND SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Are you in need of a *leader in singing*? If so here is A VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY. During the winter term there will be a daily singing class in which special attention will be given to the study of sacred music. The object of the work in this class will be to prepare persons as leaders of the singing in church services, Sunday-schools, &c

Any church or Sunday-school may send, with a view to this end, one person, for the whole or part of the term; the entire expense to be three dollars per week. Other studies may be taken in connection with this without extra charge.

Applicants for this benefit must bring with them certificates, officially signed, from the churches or Sunday-schools sending them, as a guaranty that they are sent. Such students will be expected to devote several hours per day to the diligent study and practice of such work as may be assigned them in class. They will also be admitted, free, to the daily Elementary Singing Class. We offer the above inducement, knowing that many churches are much embarrassed for the want of leaders in singing, and feeling that some, at least, will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to supply the want.

WILLIAM BEERY.

OUR WINTER TERM.

Our school year is divided into three sessions and no other arrangement could suit the convenience so well as this. The Winter Term begins with the new year and ends with the breaking up of winter, giving three months in a separate and distinct term with work laid out to suit it, and that may be completed within this time. It is the shortest term of the year and the least expensive. It is a time when many people have most leisure, and can be away from home with least loss to themselves. During the coming term along with the regular work we expect to have some special work that will be both interesting and profitable to those who will be here. Can you not come and join the ranks and possess the advantage accruing from this session's work?

Do you want to give special attention to the cultivation of your voice? The teachers in the musical department are ready to accommodate you.

To be able to sing and read music at sight, is certainly a very desirable accomplishment. All students are admitted free to the daily elementary singing class.

At a Communion service in the Aughwick, Pa., congregation we met a number of Normalites, all of whom seemed anxious to return, and nearly all expect to do so next Spring. They speak of the College as their home, just what it is intended to be.

Bro. W. W. Hanawalt of New Enterprise, Pa., is here to take the course and along with it is taking the Bible Course. This is what all our young men ought to do. No one is prepared for the duties of life without a good knowledge of the Bible.

The Normal College now offers excellent advantages to persons wishing to study New Testament Greek. Harper's and Weidner's Inductive Method has been introduced, and with Prof. Ellsler as instructor an earnest student may, in a short time, learn to read the Greek Testament.

It depends much on where money is put as to what it will do. Money in the boys' pockets ruins many of them. Money in fast horses can scarcely do other than injury. Leaving it for the boys to inherit may or may not prove a blessing. Putting a part of it into their brains has about as little risk as any thing, and has better chance for satisfactory outcome.

The JUNIATA ECHO has come to stay. It starts in its career with modest pretensions, but it will grow, and fill a wider field. Would the reader be surprised if the eight page paper, as it now comes, were to become a sixteen page paper, then a twenty-four page, and thus grow; also instead of being issued four times a year it should be announced as a monthly, then a weekly, and have its regular news department.

Bro. Beery's proposition in another column is certainly a very liberal one. Every congregation should have at least one brother or sister who is competent to lead in the church music. And as the singing is an independent part of worship it should be well done. We hope the ministers, who realize so fully the help good singing is to their work, will urge their people to consider Bro. Beery's proposition.

The Seniors, in the Normal English course, are Misses Gertrude Neely, of Shade Gap; Margaret Coder, Huntingdon, this Co.; Lizzie R. Gible, Lancaster Co.; Lizzie H. Delp, Montgomery Co.; Emma Holsopple, Cambria Co.; Beckie A. Miller, Mifflin Co.; Messrs. E. B. Himes, Mill Creek; Bruce Landis, Aughwick Mills, this Co.; Frank H. Holsopple, Indiana Co.; Chalice W. Baker, Franklin Co.; I. Martin McCall, Blair Co.; Daniel C. Reber, Berks Co. These young people are working away with commendable industry, and expect to raise their class standard as high, by next Commencement time, as that of any class preceding them. Industry and determination will accomplish great things. —*Perseverantia omnia vincit.*

"The best is the cheapest," is a truth that a great many people are slow to learn in this age of shoddyism, yet it is a truth, nevertheless, that has been well established by all who have given the matter a practical test. The Normal College don't advertise to give a "cheap education." A thing is good in proportion to the real value it represents. A good thing costs what it is worth, and to expect to get it for less than its true value is to expect to defraud the one from whom it is gotten. Shoddy is called cheap because of the small price asked for it, but according to its real value it is the dearest of all goods purchased. So it is with the shoddy schools. They offer to give educational facilities at a lower price than it is possible to afford good educational advantages. And when a school offers to give a thing at a lower price than it can possibly be produced, that school must either cease to exist or give shoddy.

We have a small but interesting class in the exegies of the Gospel of Mark. We have spent five weeks study (three periods per week) on the first three chapters including the events of the life of Christ, chronologically, from his birth to the temptation and then the events of his Judean ministry as given in the first four chapters of John; then commencing at the 14th verse of the 1st chapter of Mark we have been carefully studying the events of his Galilean ministry up to the 4th chapter. Thus far Jesus has been selecting and preparing men to labor in his Kingdom. But now in the 4th chapter, by three parables, he gives an exposition of the nature of his Kingdom and the principles by which it is to be promoted. These will constitute our study for some days. We find it a very difficult matter in studying the Bible to lay aside our preconceived opinions and ac-

cept the truth as it comes to us. There are a great many persons who study the Bible not to get at the truth but to get something to establish their own opinions. Such study is a loss of time; yes, worse; it is setting up our judgment against God's—a sin of no small proportions. The true Bible student wants the truth and nothing but the truth.

A number of our sisters are regular attendants at the Bible classes and are doing good work. They will thus fit themselves for Sunday-school work, Bible class teaching, and general Christian work. We are not in accord with the opinion of Dr. John A. Broadus of the Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., that women should not teach Bible classes. We are of the opinion that if the Dr. succeeds in having the women excluded from all public service in his church he will find that a great power is gone. It is evident that woman both taught and prophesied in Apostolic times, and further, observation and experience teaches that she is eminently fitted for many departments of church work. Let our sisters prepare for work. They are needed. The most efficient work is being done by them in many of our Sunday-schools. Then, too, what would our prayer meetings be without their words of cheer and prayer. We have attended these meetings when the most weighty and instructive words came from the women. Should the brethren exclude such an influence for good from our services. We are glad that in the Brethren Church there is not much inclination in this direction and we encourage our sisters to prepare themselves for work and use the gift that God has given them.

CLUBBING LIST.

To encourage reading, and supply good periodicals to our patrons and friends, we offer the excellent publications named below with the JUNIATA ECHO, at prices named.

We will furnish either of the following five dollar publications, and two copies of the ECHO for \$5.00:—Popular Science Monthly; North American Review; Arena; Forum; Eclectic Magazine.

Either of the following and ECHO for one year at the prices given:—

Atlantic Monthly, - - -	\$4.00 for \$4.00
Century, mo., - - -	4.00 for 4.00
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Youths' Companion, (new subs.)	1.75 for 1.75
Chautauquan, mo., - - -	2.00 for 2.15
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Household, mo., - - -	1.00 for 1.15

We will furnish any periodical published, and, in many instances at a considerable saving to the subscriber. Write for terms, giving a list of what you want, enclosing stamp.

JUNIATA ECHO.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, EDITOR.

HUNTINGDON, PA., NOV., 1890.

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THE NORMAL COLLEGE,

Organized, 1876.

Incorporated under the Laws of Pennsylvania, 1878.

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Term of office expires in 1893.

The JUNIATA ECHO now appeals to every worker among our people and in our fraternity, to every one interested in education among us, to step forward and go to work in earnest. We constitute every graduate of the Normal College, every student, and every friend of education an active agent to secure subscribers, furnish items of news, personal information and whatever may be of interest to the self-sacrificing workers in the field in which we are engaged. Send your own subscription. Get up a club of subscribers. Also send names of persons who might become subscribers. We now announce to publish four times a year, but we do not propose to rest at that. Give us a large list of subscribers, and we promise a bi-monthly, enlarge that and you will receive a monthly, and at all events every subscriber will receive a large value for the small sum asked.

Address, JUNIATA ECHO,
Huntingdon, Pa.

With this number we unfurl our banner with a new name inscribed on it,—JUNIATA ECHO. The name is poetic and beautiful. The river and valley bearing the name *Juniata* represent, of water one of the most lovely streams in this country. And directly in this valley, and beside

this stream, the town of Huntingdon is located. The "Blue Juniata" has become familiar, almost wherever the English language is spoken, as the cadence to the song of *Alfarata*. The stream is fabled in song and enshrined in history. Of scenery the valley affords the most lovely and picturesque to be found in this land. It embraces all the territory drained by the Juniata river and its tributaries. It is traversed, along the stream, by the Pennsylvania railroad, the best in this, or any other country, equipped in a manner incredible to those who have never enjoyed the luxuries in travel it affords. The location of the College at Huntingdon places it in one of the most beautiful spots in this great and beautiful valley, and the scenery from its tower, at this season of the year, is grand, beyond description. With the culture of mind and soul afforded by the teachers and the facilities of the College, and the culture of the beautiful in nature afforded in the contemplation of grand and beautiful scenery, every one taking advantage of the opportunities here afforded must be made wiser, better, purer.

It is but a few months until commencement time comes again, and, as it is desirable for all our people to know what we are doing and how we are doing it, we now extend an invitation to all who care to prepare to come then; but we are now especially anxious that representatives from all sections of the country come here during the progress of the school, and see the work and the workers, form the acquaintance of those in charge of the school as trustees, teachers, lecturers, &c., learn the character of the students their purposes and designs, their hopes and aspirations, their privations and disappointments; how they—many of them—are making sacrifices, and enduring deprivations that they may prepare themselves the better for the great and responsible duties of life, as they even now realize that these will be theirs to meet.

Meeting the responsibilities of life suggests the thought in connection with an education for the more elaborate preparation of our daughters for the duties that devolve upon them, and an independent calling by which they can go forth and face the world with something nearer an equal chance with men. The want of such preparation has led many thousands of women to wretchedness and misery, and into hateful associations in life, who with it, would have been ornaments to society, a blessing to the world, and efficient workers for our Great Master in all that pertains to morality and religion. Give the girls an education. Where one

girl of fair average intellect has been "spoiled" by education ninety-nine have led wasted lives for the want of it.

The sacrifice that many good, noble women, and true, are now making to secure an education (we have them among us, and in the school,) should call forth and enlist to the extent of a sacrifice, the sympathy of those who have an abundance of this world's goods at their disposal. What a noble monument would be raised by those who have the means, if they would unite and establish an endowment fund sufficient to make tuition free to all who would need such help, in securing an independent means of self support. It would not be like a monument of dead material to endure for ages, and then crumble, but one that would grow, and bear fruit to all eternity,—that noble fruit the intellect is capable of bearing! What exalted purposes of accomplishing! What grand ends of reaching! But it all comes by application, labor, and opportunities. It is the aid to opportunities that we plead for, for the young women of our generation. After they have gone out without the necessary education it becomes a life-long regret. We know, at least one noble woman, pure in life, exalted in purpose, saintly in truth who laments constantly the wants of education, and whose opportunities for accomplishing good in the world, and the church, are greatly curtailed thereby. You, too, my brother, may know one, and their number is not few. Would that it may be smaller in the next generation, due to our united efforts in affording facilities for a grand education for our young women. The work is worthy of the sacrifice.

The work of the Literary Societies is improving with each year. The advantages of these meetings to the students of the Normal cannot be overestimated. They afford a culture which is a valuable aid in after life. It is noticeable that the students who attend to the duties imposed upon them by the Societies, perform their part to the best of their ability, make better progress in other directions, are better able, through the culture thus obtained, to express their views in an intelligible manner—clearer and more concise. What a wonderful aid this culture would have been to many who were obliged to obtain their limited amount of education in the most practical way, and without these helps and means of culture. Those who have gone out from among us, and are now engaged in life's work, know what aids are obtained by the opportunities afforded in these exercises, and they invariably attest to their worth.

BIBLE SESSIONS.

As the Bible is the great book of study, it always seemed to us that everybody should make it part of their life-work to carefully and intelligently study its pages. This especially applies to those who are now teaching, or expect to teach its truths to others. There is no other teaching that tells so vitally on those taught as the teaching of the Bible, because, on the truths thus received depends the enjoyment of the life that now is, and also the life to come.

That this teaching may be done safely and profitably, the Bible must be carefully and wisely studied. And to do this, suitable opportunities must be afforded. To give these opportunities, in connection with a good literary education, was one of the leading objects of the founders of this school. And ever since its opening, its friends and those directly interested have been teaching and laboring in that direction.

A regular Bible Department has been established, in which several Bible courses are being directed. But to make the work accessible to such of our ministers and Christian workers as cannot enter and complete a regular course, we have decided to hold special *Bible Term* during each school year.

Last year, on very short notice, we had a term of two weeks. And, though the attendance was small, we believe some good work was done. A number expressed regret that they could not attend, but would arrange to do so by another year.

We have now decided to have a session for this school year of four weeks, commencing Monday, January 5th, 1891. This session is intended especially for our ministers, Sunday-school workers, Bible teachers and all such as wish to pursue a regular course in Bible study and its kindred branches. All are cordially invited, brethren and sisters, old and young. Don't get the idea that because you are three score or even three score and ten, you are too old to study the Bible. This is the kind of information we want to have and take with us when the Lord calls us to our better home. Brother Quinter, at the time of his death, was as careful and diligent a Bible student as he was in his younger days, so that when the Master came he was like a ripe sheaf, ready to be gathered into the granary of the Lord.

During the six weeks Bible session at Chautauqua this summer, in the classes were seen young men and women, and old men and women, some quite old. Yet they all studied together as a band

of children, eagerly grasping after the precious truths of the Bible. No matter what our feelings may be about these things, it was a pleasing sight, and we caught an inspiration for Bible study that we never felt before. And our prayer was that the good Father would open a way for us, as brethren and sisters, to meet together in a similar way and for similar purposes. This "Bible Session" will give all who feel to do so, an opportunity of being together for this, the best of all purposes.

To throw around the work every possible safeguard we solicit our aged and experienced brethren that can do so, to be with us. Come and see if something good cannot come out of Nazareth.

Since the completion of our new building we have ample room to pleasantly and comfortably entertain all who may come.

To barely cover the expenses, a charge of \$3.00 per week will be made. This will cover all expenses,—teaching, boarding, warm rooms, heated by steam, good beds and all the comforts that can be had in well regulated homes. We make this very low offer because we are interested in our church work and hope, by the blessing of the Lord, to do some good. And we hope that you all, who can possibly do so, will arrange your work and your meetings in such a way that will make it suitable to be present at the time named. Our facilities for giving instruction in Bible work are greatly in advance of what we had before, and we hope to make it instructive and profitable for all who may come. If you cannot come at the beginning of the term, come as soon as you can, but we encourage all to come at the opening of the session if it is possible to do so, and arrange to remain till the close—especially, try and remain to the end of the term. The books you will need most will be a Bible and Bible Dictionary, other helps can be had at the school. As soon as you decide to come, let us know that we may be able to make the necessary preparations.

Address, H. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Huntingdon, Pa.

We are informed of a number who are arranging to attend the "Bible Session." Come and we will do all we can to make it profitable for you.

In the Bible Department we have one class in the Life of Christ, one in the Exegies on Luke, and one in Old Testament History. They are all good students and are making commendable progress. We wish many more could be in

a work so important and commendable.

Ministers and church workers who will come especially to attend the "Bible Session" will be permitted, if they wish to do so, to remain to the end of the regular school term at the same rate. We make this offer because the regular classes in the "Bible Department" will be continued right along so that no extra expense will be made by others remaining and being in these classes.

Prof. Elsler's New Testament Greek class has more age in it than any other class in the school considering its number of students. And they are all hard workers because—well, it is hard work. Of the endings there seems to be no end. Some are regular and some are irregular, while others don't seem to be governed by any known rule. The only way to get them is to look at and say them over until they come spontaneously. But the class means business and there will be no letting up. Eternal vigilance must give the desired end.

The Bible room has been furnished, as a donation, with three large and excellent maps. *First*: "A map of Bible Lands," giving the different missionary journeys of the Apostle Paul, 4½x6 feet, mounted on cloth and spring rollers. *Second*: A very large "Map of Palestine," 6x12 feet, mounted on cloth and spring rollers. *Third*: A very handsome "Topographical Map of Palestine," showing at a glance the mountains, hills, valleys, plains, seas, towns and cities of the country made memorable as the abode, and the place of the life-work of the Redeemer of the world. The room is furnished with other maps and fixtures.

No School can be a home for Christian students unless in that school religion is the ruling element. No one can spend a term at the Normal without being impressed with the sweetness and peacefulness of the spirit that prevails throughout all of the work. The Bible reading, the singing and the prayer at the Chapel services fall upon the school as a divine benediction for the day. The weekly prayer meetings seem as a Bethel blessing by the way, and the Sunday services as a doxology to the whole, Bible classes, two preaching services and a young folks' prayer meeting. Surely, no one can live in such an element without being in some way favorably affected. Young people are largely what their surrounding influences make them. Hence, the importance of sending them to a school where the influence is decidedly Christian, and favorable to the principles of the church of our choice.

"Trifles reveal character."

It is wicked to horde up money, but it is a great deal more wicked to spend it wantonly.

Don't fail to read the special offer to churches and Sunday-schools in another column.

New students are coming in right along and our number is gradually increasing. Always room for more workers, as none others are needed or wanted. Drones are not appreciated by teachers or students.

The new walk, and especially the gateway, adds greatly to the appearance of the college grounds, and will also be an appreciated convenience to those who have a distance to walk, as the way will be shortened.

The Juniors are studying Book-keeping, English Literature, U. S. History, Grammar, Arithmetic, and Algebra. Next term they will have American Literature, instead of English, and also take up Physiology and Mental Arithmetic.

The sounds of the hammer and the saw have ceased in the new addition to the Normal. The painter has plied his brush for the last time, and the work is done from bottom to top, everything in first class order, and a happier set of students can be found nowhere else.

The Normal halls, rooms, parlors, &c, look as clean and as neat as a new pin since the advent of sister Sorrick who seems to delight in keeping everything in trim order. Her happy spirit and example seems to be taking hold of our ladies and gentlemen as there is an unusual amount of scraping and wiping of shoes before entering, since the inauguration of the new administration. As it should be.

The Seniors study Mental Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Latin, Rhetoric, Grammar, and Geometry. At present they are working on construction problems in Geometry. They have been introduced to the "pi" proposition, but they seem to relish "mince pie" more, at least, they have not asked for any assistance in disposing of "mince pie." Next term they will study Astronomy and Science of Teaching instead of Geometry and Rhetoric.

Regret is generally useless and ineffectual, but how well if the occasion for regret were avoided. Hundreds of people with the responsibilities of life upon them so heavily that further preparation for life is almost impossible, are regretting that they did not use the opportunities (or make some if they did not have any) for

further educational training. The army of young men and women who are halting and debating in their minds what to do, in ten years will be regretting that they did not go to school.

WANTED.—Fifty more good students are wanted for the coming Winter Term. We might name a larger number, but we don't want more than we can comfortably accommodate, and give to them all the educational facilities that good students should expect. This many more we can pleasantly and comfortably accommodate, to the advantage of both the students and the school. It will be the golden term of the year, and those who will decide to be among this number will be the recipients of all the advantages that the school can afford.

"Who was Cain's wife?" is one of the questions that every Bible teacher must expect to face. Of course no one can tell—but why should everybody want to know where that special woman came from when there were so many other men who had women that we don't care to know anything about, and could not if we did? One thing we know, that there are not many women of to-day who would care to marry such a man. Abraham did not want his son to marry any of the daughters, and he showed a great deal of wisdom in his choice. Good men of to-day might learn a profitable lesson from this circumstance. Sin is hereditary and we have enough of it without going where it is known to abound.

PERSONALS.

S. G. Rudy of the class of 1882 is Supt. of Huntingdon county, and has lately moved to Huntingdon.

J. A. Myers of the class of 1887 paid us a visit not long since. He is Supt. of Mifflin county, and is serving his second term. Come again.

Charles C. Ellis of the class of 1890 is teaching near Tyrone, Pa. Mr. Ellis is not very large in stature, but he makes up for this in intellectual ability.

John J. Hoover of the class of 1889 is teaching in Woodsdale, Ohio. This is Mr. Hoover's second term in Ohio. C. F. McKee of the same class is teaching in Maryland. Last year Mr. McKee taught in Blair county.

Miss Jennie S. Harley is teaching at home, near Harleysville, Montg. Co., Pa. Miss Harley was a student at the Normal last spring term. She is studying along with teaching. At present she is studying Book-keeping.

J. C. Zeigler, a student of last spring term, is now teaching in Limerick township, Montg. Co., Pa. He worked on the farm for his brother, during vacation. We saw him pick potatoes. He knows how to pick potatoes, as he helped to pick about five hundred bushels.

Miss Cassie Beery, a former student here, is teaching music at Mount Morris, Ill. She spent her vacation at Valparaiso, Ind., where she took a course in music, to fit her the better for her chosen calling. She has not lost her attachment for the Normal, and its associations.

Miss Cora A. Brumbaugh ('83) teaches the painting at the College. She does efficient work; and has added to her other accomplishments that of china painting and decorating, in which she excels. Her china firing has been quite successful.

J. B. Brumbaugh and wife, and Prof. Beery and wife are opposites on the southeastern hall of first floor of the new building. They seem to enjoy their homes, and their presence adds greatly to the homelike feelings of the place, especially when visitors are around.

W. M. Howe, class of '86, R. I. Himes, class of '88, and D. B. Showalter, class of '88, are teaching in Louisiana. Messrs. Howe and Himes called at the Normal on their way to Louisiana. John K. Brumbaugh, also of the class of '88, had a position in Louisiana, but could not go on account of sickness.

Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, late Supt. of the Common School, and who spent two sessions in the State of Louisiana, introducing among the teachers the northern Normal Methods is now a member of the Normal faculty and has charge of the Departments of English, Natural Sciences, and Pedagogics. He is master of the situation and his work highly appreciated. By special request, he will attend a number of Educational Institutes during the coming winter.

Miss Minnie Wine, Jacob Wine, and Charles Beery, of Covington, Ohio, were some of the welcome visitors at the Normal during last Commencement, and not noticed in our last issue. We are always glad to have our friends and those interested in education, and our work here especially, visit us at all times.

[When Charles Beery visited the Normal during last Commencement time, he was on his way to Philadelphia to engage in canvassing; soon after his arrival there he was attacked with typhoid fever, and is still a helpless invalid, though slowly recovering. His mother has been with him, caring for him.]

THE NORMAL COLLEGE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

A School, Church, and Home, for Ladies and Gentlemen,

Established April 17, 1876. Incorporated under the Laws of Pennsylvania in 1878.

AMPLE FACULTY. UNEQUALED FACILITIES.

HUNTINGDON.

The town of Huntingdon is located in the Juniata Valley, 98 miles west of Harrisburg, and 153 miles east of Pittsburgh. It is an old town, with historical associations reaching back to the earliest settlements of the State. It has been the home of many of the celebrated personages who hold responsible positions in the Government, and who had been noted as scholars and educators. It is a literary town, and might well boast of the intelligence, refinement, and culture of its people.

Huntingdon enjoys the most healthful climate to be found in this latitude. We have no malaria, no prevailing disease of any kind. Diseases cannot become epidemic with the kind of soil and earth beneath, the kind of air above, and among the hills as they almost surround the town. In selecting a location for the College all the hygienic points were taken into account. The buildings are located on an elevated portion of ground, with a black slate underlying it. The drainage is perfect from all the parts of the premises where drainage is necessary. All the outlets are connected with the sewerage system of the town, and all sewers are properly trapped.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The College Buildings are all of brick, substantially constructed, conveniently arranged for the comfort, convenience, and use of the occupants. The new building, recently constructed, is separated from the original building by a transept through which the corridors extend from one to the other. It is the *ladies' building*, and is provided with every convenience to fully establish the idea and claim of a *home* as well as a *school*. All the dormitories, in all the buildings are amply furnished, and the beds provided with the Bushnell springs,—the best spring made. Nothing has been spared that is essential to the comfort and convenience of students or teachers.

WATER SUPPLY.

The buildings are supplied, on every floor, with an abundance of pure fresh water from the water works supplying the town. The water compares favorably with the best water supplied to any town in the country. It is pure, running, creek water, and its use has never been known to be the cause of any disease whatever. Typhoid fever is not known in the town where the Stone Creek water is used. The use of well water is often unsafe and the source of serious sickness. There is a system of hot water circulating boilers in the building supplying every floor and the bath rooms, with an abundance of hot water for washing and bathing purposes.

HEATING.

All the rooms are heated by steam. There are two plants for steam heating in the buildings, so connected that an accident to either, would not cut off the heating from the rooms. The healthfulness of steam heating as compared to hot air is known to all who give proper attention to hygiene, and its cleanliness compared with stoves, gives it a great advantage over them. The aim has been to spare no pains, no expense to give students at the College every possible advantage.

FACULTY.

ELD. H. B. BRUMBAUGH,
President of the College.

Old and New Testament History.

J. H. BRUMBAUGH, *Principal,*
Mental Philosophy, Methods of Instruction,
and History.

W. J. SWIGART,
Evidences of Christianity, Elocution, Exegesis.

GEORGE ELLSLER,
Ancient Languages.

JOS. E. SAYLOR,
Mathematics, Astronomy, and Book-keeping.

M. G. BRUMBAUGH,
English Grammar, Literature, Rhetoric,
and Natural Sciences.

MISS LIZZIE B. HOWE,
Assistant in English Branches.

WM. BEERY,
Vocal Music, Harmony and Voice Culture.

MISS IDA M. PECHT,
Instrumental Music and Voice Culture.

MISS CORA A. BRUMBAUGH,
Painting.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, M. D.,
Lecturer on Hygiene.

THE SCHOOL.

The school itself is its best recommendation. It has been in progress since 1876, and shows a regular steady growth. Its work in the different department is exemplified in the lives and work of those who were its patrons, many of whom are now occupying important and lucrative positions, and all show that their lives have been bettered by its teachings. It offers superior advantages in all respects to all who desire to obtain an education, and at the same time have the advantages of being surrounded by the highest moral and purest Christian influences. Parents and guardians having young people under their charge would do well for them, to note these advantages.

DEPARTMENTS.

In all the departments, every possible facility is afforded for the most thorough training. The courses of study in the departments lead up to that of the best colleges of the land, with others still to be added. The present departments are,

PREPARATORY, NORMAL, SCIENTIFIC,
CLASSICAL, BIBLE, MUSIC, AND PAINTING.

Grammar, Literature, Rhetoric, History, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Elocution, Surveying, Methods of Instruction, Mental Philosophy, Hygiene, Natural Sciences, Ancient Languages, Evidences of Christianity, Old and New Testament History, Music—Vocal and Instrumental, Painting.

Special attention is given to preparing young people for teaching, who desire to make it their business in life.

ACCESS.

Huntingdon, the seat of the school, is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and at the Northern terminus of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain railroad, making connections at Cumberland, Md., with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, thus affording easy access from all directions.

TRAINS.

Passenger trains arrive at Huntingdon as follows:—On P. R. R. eastward, A. M. Fast Line 12:58; Harrisburg Accommodation, 6:30; Sea Shore Express, 8:35. P. M., Day Express, 12:48; Mail, 3:20; Mail Express, 7:37; Philadelphia Express 10:12. Westward, A. M., Pacific Express, 6:12. P. M., Way Passenger, 12:17; Mail 2:17; Fast Line 6:30; Altoona Accommodation, 7:40. H. & B. T. R. R., arrive, 12:15 and 6:30. P. M. Leave 8:25 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

There is free mail delivery four times a day. Telegraph facilities are afforded for those who have occasion for them. Express goods are delivered free to the College.

SESSIONS.

There are three regular sessions in the year,—Fall, Winter, Spring. The Winter Session opens Monday, Dec. 29th, immediately after the Christmas vacation, and continues 12 weeks. The Spring Session of 1891, begins Monday, March 23d and continues 14 weeks, closing the school year of '90-'91.

TERMS.

The expenses are as low as can be made for the facilities afforded. Catalogues sent free on application. Full information concerning the school can be obtained by addressing either the President or the Principal, Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE STIRRED THEM ALL UP.

|||||

It is no fault of mine if the people lavish their patronage upon me, for which I am very grateful, and I will endeavor in the future as in the past to please all and thus merit their continued confidence.

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JUNIATA ECHO.

Devoted to Literature, Art, Science, Religion, and the Interest of the Normal College.

VOL. I.

HUNTINGDON, PA., FEBRUARY, 1891.

No. 2.

THE OLD YEAR AND NEW.

—A VISION.—

[Published by permission of the Author.]

I was sleeping and was dreaming,
Yet I knew well 'twas not seeming.
For a vision saw I near.
There an old man, slow receding;
Bent and silvered, age impeding;
Yet his eye and voice were clear.
With a burden he was laden—
There was neither lad nor maiden
Near him, as he walked alone.
But he seemed, 'neath burden, weary,
Though his face was very cheery—
Hair and beard were heavy grown.
What the burden was, I wondered;
On its contents long I pondered,
Till at length I knew it well.
Pressed then to the old man, nearer;
Saw, revealed, the contents clearer;
What discovered, I shall not tell.
Closely packed, the old man carried—
On he went and never tarried—
Carried he of books a store.
Sealed each book was, sealed securely,
And I asked, at first demurely,
"Are they sealed forevermore?"
"Aye, forever and forever,
Sealed for time; this side the river
None can open," answered he.
Then I asked what each containeth;
"Ah," said he, "there yet remaineth
One great day to answer thee."
"There is here of thine own making;
Made with more or less painstaking;
One small book, in line on line.
Written clearly on its pages,
Not for time, but for the ages,
Acts and words and thoughts of thine."
"Let me have it," cried I, pleading
To the old man, still receding;
But he answered, "ne'er again."
"Let me see what, I have written,"
For I now was conscience-smitten;
Plead I well, but plead in vain.
"When the book to thee was given,
Then it was thou shouldst have striven
All its pages well to fill.
Then, the time for no concealing;
Now, the time for no revealing—
All is there of good or ill."
"I am going, past recalling;
Little need for tears now falling."
And he vanished from my view.
"Gone," I said, from time forever,
With another year's endeavor;
And I turned to face the new.
Up there came, in radiant glory,
Laughing elf to tell the story
Of another year begun.

Laid a book, he, in my fingers
"Tarry!" cried I; but he lingers
Not an hour for any one.
"See," said he, "the book I leave you
Is all clean; let none deceive you,
E'en in time of sorest need.
Write each day a page all glowing
With good deeds; with love o'erflowing,
So that angel eyes might read.
"Tell of here, a cup of water
To some needy son or daughter;
Tell of tears you wiped away.
Tell of telling the old story—
How he came from Heaven's glory
Seeking all who go astray.
"Tell of lifting up those falling;
Tell of answers to some calling
For your help, when in despair.
Tell it not like idle story;
Tell it to be sung in glory,
When 'tis opened over there.
"If thy tears should mar the pages,
Let them fall; 'twill tell the ages
That you sorrowed not to give
More of love to help a brother;
More of strength to lift another
Up to light, that he might live."
So I took the book, still sighing
For the old year, dying, dying!
Gone, with all its precious store.
Kissed the leaves, a fervent token
That my vow should not be broken—
Turned to face the world once more.

P. H. BRISTOW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 1, '91.

STRENGTH BORN OF STRUGGLE.

[Essay read before the Eclectic Literary Society, Dec. 12, 1890.]

There are three kinds of strength, physical, mental, and moral. These three, distinct and separate, are yet bound together, each having its bearing on the other. Physical strength is gained by exercise, vigorous and constant. Without it the body weakens, and becomes comparatively useless. As with an iron implement, the injurious effects of rust, following disuse, are worse than the wear and tear of constant activity. As it is with the body, so with the mind. Unless continuous, vigilant effort is made, the mind not only fails to gain new power and strength, but it even loses that which it had attained. External circumstances should have no power to check our efforts toward intellectual growth, but should rather be an added

stimulus for greater work. Instead of repining over adverse circumstances, we should be thankful for them, knowing that "strength is born of struggle." History is full of the names of those who have struggled through poverty and obscurity up to renown. The lives of such men as Benj. Franklin, Henry Clay, Patrick Henry, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, and a host of others like them should be an inspiration to us, teaching us that *no* obstacles are too great to be overcome by perseverance and persistent struggle. Contrast such men with those who idle away the years, waiting, Micawber-like, for "something to turn up," for some wave which shall bear them on its crest, and carry them on to fame and fortune. There is no such thing as "chance." It is not a chance circumstance which enables men to seize opportunities at the golden moment. It can only be the result of careful training. The opportunities come at some time to each of us, but they are worthless to all but those who have by constant activity and toil, prepared themselves to embrace each opportunity and make it subservient to their purposes. Their struggles to bring out the best in themselves, have given them the strength requisite for the critical moment.

And in the building of character the same rule holds good. We struggle with the evil tendencies inherent in our natures, and with the aid given us from above, we are enabled to overcome them. He who has not been tempted, cannot boast of strength, because of that we can judge only by the power to resist evil. Holland says,—

"In the throng

Of evils that assail us, there are none
That yield their strength to Virtue's struggling arm
With such munificent reward of power
As great temptations. We may win by toil
Endurance; saintly fortitude by pain;
By sickness patience; faith and trust by fear;
But the great stimulus that spurs to life,
And crowds to generous development
Each chastened power and passion of the soul,
Is the temptation of the soul to sin,
Resisted, and re-conquered, evermore."

Each temptation met, bravely struggled with, and overcome, leaves us stronger to meet the next, and makes each victory

greater than the last. By thus resisting and conquering the temptations which beset us, not only are our own lives made purer and better and happier, but our influence upon those about us will be strengthened, and we may be enabled to help others to work in the "narrow way" "that leads at last to the light."

"No life

Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife,
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby.
The spirits of just men made perfect on high,
The army of martyrs who stand by the Throne
And gaze into the Face that makes glorious their
own,
Know this, surely, at last. Honest love, honest
sorrow,
Honest work for the day, honest hope for the mor-
row,
Are these worth nothing more than the hand they
make weary,
The heart they have saddened, the life they leave
dreary?
Hush! the sevenfold heavens to the voice of the
Spirit
Echo: he that o'ercometh shall all things inherit."

CORA A. BRUMBAUGH.

NEGOTIABLE NOTES.—No. 1.

Negotiable Notes enter largely into business transactions. The statements of the National Banks show that they have thousands of dollars out on notes which they have discounted.

A note is one of the most common forms of negotiable paper. Notes are used by persons who have a limited knowledge of negotiable paper. By negotiable paper is meant business paper that may be transferred from one person to another, and this second person has the right to collect the full face value of the paper. Notes, checks, drafts, etc., are examples of negotiable paper. The law prescribes certain conditions in order to make these papers negotiable.

The following is a negotiable note in the State of Pennsylvania.

\$234 $\frac{75}{100}$ Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 17, 1891.

Ninety days after date, I promise to pay to the order of John Smith, Two Hundred Thirty-four and $\frac{75}{100}$ Dollars, without defalcation, value received.

John Jones.

In this note John Smith is the Payee, the person who is to receive the money. John Jones is the Maker, the person who promises to pay to John Smith.

This note says nothing about interest, and it cannot draw interest until it is due. At the maturity of the note, if it is not paid, it begins to draw interest, and will draw interest, at the legal rate of the State, until it is paid.

When a note is to draw interest from

date, it should read "with interest." In case the rate of interest charged is not the same as the legal rate of the State, the "rate of interest" must be mentioned in the note.

Let us notice the conditions of this note to make it negotiable.

1. It is made payable to the order of John Smith.
2. It is made payable in money.
3. It is made payable on a day that can be definitely calculated.
4. It is made payable without conditions. (You cannot say you promise to pay providing you have the money. You must have it.)
5. It is signed by the Maker, John Jones.
6. Since the note is a Pennsylvania note the words "without defalcation" are inserted.

It is important that we know when notes fall due. When a note is written a certain number of days after date, the law says we must count that number of days after the day on which the note is written, and three days of grace. On the last day of grace the note matures and must be paid. When a note is written a certain number of months after date, calendar months are meant, and we must count that number of calendar months and three days of grace. By calendar months are meant the months found in our almanacs, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. The calendar months are not all of the same length, they vary in length from twenty-eight days to thirty-one days. Four months have thirty days each; seven months have each thirty-one days; one month has twenty-eight days, and in leap year twenty-nine.

In counting calendar months we count from the day on which the note is written to the corresponding day of the next month, and if the next month does not have as many days as the day of the month on which the note is written, the month is up on the last day of the next month. January 25th plus one month is February 25th, but January 30th plus one month is February 28th in a common year, and February 29th in a leap year.

J. E. S.

SOCIABLES.—A new and commendable departure has been taken at the Normal, in reference to the sociables formerly so popular among the students. Instead of these informal parlor receptions have been introduced to which all the students were invited, together with the Trustees and

their wives. Two of these receptions have been held; one during the last week of Fall term, and another Saturday evening January 31. A committee of reception was selected from the faculty. For first reception the committee consisted of Misses Lizzie B. Howe, Ida M. Pecht, and Cora A. Brumbaugh, Messrs. Geo. Ellsler, and Joseph E. Saylor. For last reception the same committee received, with the addition of Mr. A. C. Wiand. The time allotted was from 8 to 10, and was spent pleasantly and profitably, in conversation, some literary entertainment, addresses, etc. These receptions are a decided improvement on the sociables, and it was to establish an entertainment of a more dignified character that they were introduced. They familiarize the young people with the customs of refined society, and educate their manners into a refinement that will prove a pleasure to them.

SOCIETY WORK.—During a Spring term of 1890, a special program was made for a RUSSIAN meeting; during the Fall term of present school year a MEXICAN meeting was held. These special programs proved so acceptable that three additional special programs are being arranged for the present session—a LOWELL meeting for Feb. 20; a LONGFELLOW meeting for Feb. 27, which are the poets' birthdays; a MUSICAL program for March 13. In these meetings everything that is said has a reference to the subject of the program, and they are very interesting and instructive.

NEW DESKS.—Desks of the "Orion" pattern are being placed in the writing or Commercial room. They make a beautiful furnishing for a class room, neat, substantial and handsome. The agent J. K. Snavely of Harrisburg, Pa., will answer any inquiries concerning these superior school desks. Those who are in need of school furniture would do themselves a favor by communicating with him.

SPRING TERM.—The prospects for the Spring term are so flattering that the Trustees are furnishing every available room in the building for the accommodation of students. Those who are contemplating attending during that term would do well to apply soon that there may be no disappointment to any.

The Art Studio on the fourth hall of the new building, presided over by Miss Cora A. Brumbaugh, the brush director, is a place of beauty, and shows that there is a marked advancement in this special Department, which should be better patronized than it now is.

PERSONALS.

J. A. Myers, Superintendent of Mifflin Co., Pa., paid us a visit not long since.

Prof. W. J. Swigart was at Frederick City, Md., lately, where he held meetings for a week.

Bert Landis, a student of last year, visited the Normal recently. He is teaching, and expects to return for Spring term.

Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh attends local Institutes on Saturdays giving instruction, and working up the interest of the School.

Miss Edith Newcomer, of Waynesboro, was a student at the Normal during Bible Sessions. She was a former valued student.

J. J. Oller and J. Newcomer visited the Normal during Bible Sessions. Their short visit was pleasant to them and their friends here.

Mr. Geo. Neff of Alexandria, whose charming little wife was Miss Grace Dopp, will shortly remove to Steelton, Pa., to engage in business.

I. C. Zeigler, of Royer's Ford, was teaching near his home, but was obliged to stop his school on account of sickness. We hope he may soon recover.

Miss Jennie S. Harley has just completed Book-keeping. This was done in connection with her teaching, and shows what may be done by persistent effort.

W. S. Price of '84, has gone from his home at Royer's Ford to the "City of Brotherly Love," where he has a position as book-keeper with I. G. Harley & Co. wholesale grocers.

Miss Annie D. Michener of Beloit, Ohio, came for Bible Sessions, and continues in the school with general studies, but devotes her time especially to music, instrumental and vocal.

Miss Lena Wiand, of Ohio, expects to attend the Normal during Spring term, and may complete the Normal English Course. She spent a year here, and is now teaching near her home.

A very young gentleman whose name the writer does not know has come to the Normal, and is under the care of Prof. and Mrs. Beery. He has begun vocal lessons; but will doubtless turn his attention to poetry, later on.

Miss May Oller, '85, attended the Bible Sessions, just closed, and intended remaining to take special work to the end of the present term, but was called home unexpectedly. She has a very warm regard for the Normal.

Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh gave us four very interesting and instructive talks in the Normal Chapel during the Bible Session. He has also been lecturing and instructing at Institutes and educational meetings. He has some engagements yet to fill.

Miss Annie Ross of West Virginia entered the classes recently, and will remain at work the remainder of this school year. Her brother, Lodge, was a former student of the Normal and is a route agent in the U. S. Postal Service on the B. & O. between Grafton and Baltimore.

J. B. Brumbaugh and family are at Waynesboro, Pa. The church there has begun a series of meetings under J. B.'s ministrations. He is doing excellent, and we hope, acceptable work for the Master, and his ministrations are acceptable to the churches wherever he goes.

Mr. J. C. Mathers, of Kansas, came to prepare for the Business or Commercial Course. This Course promises to be largely patronized, and it will be thorough, practical, and worthy of patronage. The proper way to succeed in business is to prepare to transact business in a business-like manner.

H. S. Shonts of '81 has accepted a position in the Census Office in Washington, D. C. He has removed his family to the Capitol city and purchased a home. Miss Laura Black, a former Normalite, also has a position in Washington, and is charmed with the beauties of that most beautiful city.

Miss Minerva Roop of Frederick, Md., came to attend the Bible Sessions, and is so well pleased with the Normal that she has entered the classes for the present term, and will likely return. In addition to her other studies she has commenced painting lessons in which beautiful art she promises to succeed nicely.

Mrs. Dr. Hershey of Derry Church, Pa., paid a short visit to the Normal recently and attended a Society meeting. She is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. S. Shimmell. She was a student of the Normal when she was Miss Lillie Bare, and will be pleasantly remembered by many of these, associated with her while here.

H. P. Fahrney, of the class of '88, is managing the business of the American Manufacturing Co., of Frederick City, Md. The American Standard Inks manufactured by this company have the endorsement of the leading dealers and users in the country. H. P. is in sympathy with the business, and will make it a success.

C. F. McKee, of the class of 1889, is teaching near his home, Mapleville, Md. He boards at home, and therefore has few expenses to meet. Mr. McKee has twenty-seven pupils, and teaches, besides the common branches, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, and Natural Philosophy. He also uses his spare moments in study. Mr. McKee speaks very kindly of his associations while at the Normal, and sends his best wishes for the success of the school and the church.

John J. Hoover, of the class of 1889, is teaching at Woodsdale, Ohio. He speaks in glowing terms of his school. Mr. Hoover is well representing his Normal training in his teaching and in Institute work in the State. Mr. Hoover read an interesting paper before the Teacher's Association of Butler Co., Ohio, on "Modern Research and its Revelations." The papers of Hamilton City complimented him. Mr. Hoover is also continuing his studies, in Latin, Higher Arithmetic, and Higher Algebra.

Mr. J. S. Harley, of Harleyville, after an absence of several years has returned, and is at the Normal preparing to enter Junior examinations. Miss Lizzie Knepfer of Mt. Alto, and Fannie Shellenberger of Altoona, expect to enter the Spring term and also rise to the position of Juniors. Enough students are now prospective for the Junior examinations to make the next Senior class the largest in the history of the school. We will endeavor to accommodate all who wish to enter, however, and we offer every possible advantage to secure a thorough training.

It is with regret and deep sorrow that we announce the death of another Alumnus. Nathaniel S. Replogle, '85, passed from active work to the rest from labor, a few minutes after twelve o'clock on January 28, 1891. His death was caused by Typhoid Fever. When he was attacked with the disease so much dreaded and so fatal in its results, he was principal of the Myersdale schools, Somerset Co., Pa., and was doing an excellent work. He was an efficient teacher, and devoted Christian worker. He leaves a wife and one child. His age was 27 yrs. 7 mo. and 12 da.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass., for 1891 will give an instructive and helpful Series of Papers, each of which describes the character of some leading Trade for Boys or Occupation for Girls. They give information as to the apprenticeship required to learn each, the wages to be expected, the qualities needed in order to enter, and the prospects of success.

JUNIATA ECHO.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, EDITOR.

HUNTINGDON, PA., FEB., 1891.

Published Quarterly by the Trustees of the Normal College. Terms 25 cents per year.

ENTERED AT THE P. O. AT HUNTINGDON, PA., AS 2D CLASS MATTER.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE,

Organized, 1876.

Incorporated under the Laws of Pennsylvania, 1878.

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE:

Eld. H. B. Brumbaugh, *President*; Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh, *Principal*; Prof. J. E. Saylor, *Secretary of Faculty*.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Eld. H. B. Brumbaugh, *President*; Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, *Vice President*; Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, *Secretary*; Prof. W. J. Swigart, *Treasurer*.

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Jos. E. Saylor,	Huntingdon, Pa.

Term of office expires in 1891.

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Term of office expires in 1892.

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Eld. W. J. Swigart,	Huntingdon, Pa.
David Emmert,	Hagerstown, Md.
Eld. J. T. Myers,	Oaks, Pa.

Term of office expires in 1893.

The Editor of the JUNIATA ECHO respectfully asks those to whom this, No. 2, is sent that they will subscribe for the paper for one year. Do it now. If you delay the matter it will be forgotten. We can furnish some copies of No. 1, and will do so gladly when request is made. The ECHO will afford each one a means of communication with the College here and the educational work at Huntingdon. Please let us have your subscription. To those who wish it, and will send five subscribers at 25cts, we will send a handsome cabinet size photograph of the Faculty of the Normal—eleven members.

Unusual advantages are afforded to students who come to Huntingdon to school. Thorough training can here be had in all branches and all departments of learning that are necessary to equip young people for the responsible duties in life, or desirable for their pleasure or happiness. The curriculum of the College leads up from the preparation in the elements, through the gradation stages to a course of learning equal to that of the good colleges of the country. There are special courses to meet the wants of students who desire training in special directions to fit them for certain special

callings. There is one thing we claim here for our work, that is not found anywhere, or at all other schools of similar grade, and with equal scholastic advantages. We keep away from the distracting tendency of the popular sports, sometimes in themselves of questionable propriety; but we aim to weave into the web of knowledge, as it comes from the mental loom, the golden threads of that higher knowledge which makes the finished fabric acceptable to the Great Teacher.

In every Course and in every Department, by every proper means the pure teachings of the Divine Word are exemplified; and no departure from the highest moral type is allowed. Whatever religious views may be entertained by those entering the classes, or if no religious views, they cannot fail all to be benefited and made better, nobler, purer in thought and life. Only as education makes the lives of those who enjoy its advantages better than those who do not, and lifts them above the control of the passionate and lustful into the control of the spiritual and intellectual, does it accomplish its purpose.

The Normal College has ever aimed, and now aims, with a full sense of the responsibility assumed, to be Christian in the highest sense, but not sectarian. The Bible is the guide and standard of religious teaching. It contains the creed as promulgated by the founder of the Christian system and in Him let all things be yea and Amen.

There are nine regular meetings at the College in the chapel each week. The religious meetings begin on Sunday morning at 9 A. M. with Sunday-school, after which the various Bible classes meet for the study of the Bible. At 10:30 A. M. is the regular public service, immediately after which there is a singing service for those who desire to attend. At 6 P. M. the Young People's Prayer Meeting is held, which is well attended and has been the means of accomplishing great good. After this comes the regular Sunday-evening service. At this service all students are expected to be present. Every Wednesday evening the regular prayer meeting convenes; and at the close of this meeting, the first Wednesday evening in each month, the regular church meeting is held.

The Literary meetings are held on Friday and Saturday evenings. The Eclectic Literary Society holds its meetings on Friday evening, and the Junior Literary Society meets Saturday night. Both these Societies are doing good work, and afford excellent opportunities to become proficient in speaking, debating, reading,

reciting, etc., before an audience. It is encouraging to learn how very few lapses there are in the program, and to note the interest in, and attendance to, the exercises. The officers change every four weeks, so giving more persons the opportunity of presiding over the meetings.

Besides all these there are private hall prayer meetings for the earnest and devoted. With all these services and meetings and the opportunities afforded no one need fail in spiritual growth and mental improvement. If the church were properly awake to its best and highest interests the Normal College at Huntingdon, Pa., should have a thousand students in regular attendance, and an endowment fund sufficient to meet all the needs of the school.

There are many young people who see the advantages of education, and the necessities of more elevated training, who do not have the means at command to carry out their purposes. Young ministers, who have been called by the church, who, with their present limited education do not feel prepared for the work and its responsibilities, are seeking further preparation. Three such are now at the College, laboring earnestly and with commendable energy to be the better prepared for the Master's service, and to do more efficient work for the church, which it exacts from them without adequate compensation. Such should be provided with free scholarships, and have all their legitimate expenses met, under liberal endowments. There is wealth enough in the church to do all this, if those possessing it could but have their hearts moved by the fire of love to God and their fellowmen. Why not consecrate more of the wealth of the church to the Lord's service? It is the best investment.

The Trustees of the Normal College, who have labored with these questions bearing on them as a heavy burden, can readily use in the work a large amount, and not to enrich themselves. Each one has already donated to the cause large amounts of money, much precious and valuable time; and the only return they expect is the good they see it doing for others. Come to their help. Open wide your hands, and as the dollars go the blessings will crowd upon you and overwhelm you with joy and gladness. In giving to worthy objects we are not as willing as we ought to be, to do so in full, confident faith. No blessing comes of giving only that which we can readily spare, or do not need. Those who gave of their abundance received no commendation, but she who gave "all her living" was carried by the Son to the Father's favor, as worthy

of more honor than "they all." If we were to measure up to our privileges in this respect, what wonderful things could be accomplished! Meditate upon it. Come see the work, and the need. They are calling, calling for the help. It is His work. "The Master calls."

There is great activity in the educational affairs of the world at this time; and it is well: for there never was a time in the history of the world when the responsibilities were greater; and, when men and women, true and good, with the high sense of their responsibility to God and their fellow men and women, with liberal education and careful training, were needed more than now. Men and women to go out, not to drift with the current which carries along all the debris and useless matter into the ocean of forgetfulness, but men and women, strong and noble, who will stem the tide, labor against the current, mold and direct public sentiment, teach the ignorant, raise the fallen, and make their influence to be felt in every direction in which they turn their attention.

There is much teaching that is erroneous, even in this enlightened nineteenth century. As activity increases in one direction it increases in all others, and if the opportunity is not grasped to implant the truth where it should be implanted error will be rank in its growth. Let every worker push to the front. Our own best interests depend upon our faithfulness as workers; but very much more—the good of others about us, for whose good we are, in a large measure responsible, depends upon what we do, and how we do it. None may say, "It is no business of mine, I am not my brother's keeper." We do not live for ourselves; but the influence we exert to-day will go on, and on, adown the ages, touching other lives, making its impress until it shall be owned by the great Architect as good, or we shall be called to account and to judgment for our error. "It is a solemn thing to die," but it is a fearful thing to live; and the responsibilities of living are becoming greater, as the years drop into the past. There is more work to be done in this year of grace, 1891, than in the past year, or any of the years that have gone. Skilled workmen are needed. Will you be one? Then prepare for work! Prepare well! You are needed. Your place has been waiting for you, and while you have been idle the work of ruin has been progressing. The harvest truly is great, but the faithful workers are few.

Our School Library has been growing steadily, but we are making room for the books our friends—*you*, intend to donate for the use of the faithful workers now here, and those on the way. In addition to the School Library there is a Reading Room supplied with papers and magazines for the use of all students. We will also make room for more good periodicals. Then there are two reference libraries, one for the ladies, and another for the gentlemen. In these are found the Encyclopedias—New American, Britanica, etc., Unabridged Dictionaries and many valuable books of reference.

We have on hand a considerable number of lithographic views of Huntingdon, the seat of the Normal College. To any one who will send 6 subscribers to JUNIATA ECHO for one year we will forward one of these views plain or colored. They are large and handsome. They were intended to be sold at \$5.00 but we had offered them at \$1.00, and now make a further reduction and will close them out at 50cts each. Address, JUNIATA ECHO, Huntingdon, Pa.

All graduates of the Normal English Course of the Normal College should forward the fee at once and receive the Master's Diploma. A very handsome one has been executed on parchment, and all graduates of two years, continuing in the pursuit of knowledge, and still maintaining a "good moral character", are entitled to the Master's Degree. Address the SECRETARY of the Board of Trustees.

A handsome photograph of the Faculty of the Normal College was taken at the close of last school year. It is cabinet size and gives a good likeness of each of the eleven members of the Faculty. A copy will be sent to any person who desires one for 32cts. Address, JUNIATA ECHO, Huntingdon, Pa.

The "Annual Meeting" of the BRETHREN (*German Baptist*) CHURCH will be held at Hagerstown, Maryland, June 2, 3, and 4. Superior accommodations are promised. This location is on the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, which has one of the finest roadbeds in the country.

The American Medical Association will hold its forty-second annual session in Washington, D. C., May 5, 6, 7, and 8, commencing Tuesday at 11 A. M. Dr. Wm. B. Atkinson of Philadelphia is permanent Secretary.

Have you decided what your pursuit in life shall be? Too many wait till life is about over before they find out what they are going to be about.

NEW DEPARTMENTS.

The course of the Normal College, from the beginning, has been upward and onward in all things that pertain to educational advantage and facilities. Starting, as it did, in two small rooms it has necessitated one removal after another until founded on its present location, where, at the time, a building was erected which was thought to be sufficiently large and commodious for all purposes. But it was not long until it became evident that more room was needed to meet the growing patronage. This want was met by the erection of the large and well arranged addition which now graces the Campus and adds so much to the convenience and comfort of all. What will be next along this line the wants of the Institution will determine.

But the advance has not been confined to a growing patronage and the adding of building and attendant conveniences. The literary standard has also been advancing, and has more than kept pace with the other enlargements.

At first there was practically but one Course, the "Normal English." This was followed by the "Scientific." And now we are prepared for the "Classical," and promise to give it as full, thorough and complete as can be given by many of the leading colleges of the country that can boast of more age and wealth. Other departments have been added.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC. We have now arranged to give a thorough Course in VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC; including Voice Culture, Harmony, Composition, &c. This Department is in charge of teachers who have attended the best Musical Schools in the land and are making music their life work.

DEPARTMENT OF PAINTING. In this beautiful Art, that adds so much accomplishment to those who desire a full and practical education, we offer excellent opportunities, such as, we are sure, will render satisfaction to all who have a taste for the beautiful as well as the useful.

BIBLE DEPARTMENT. Believing, as we do, in the education of the heart as well as the head, this very essential Department has been added within the last year, and we are glad to say that it has been appreciated, and a large number of students are taking advantage of the facilities thus afforded of getting a knowledge of the best of all books, the Bible. And the growing interest that is being taken in it indicates that it will soon become one of the leading features of the College, and well it should, as no young man or woman should go out as a graduate of any Institution of

learning without having a commendable knowledge of the Bible.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. Latest but not least. We have now arranged to open a regular *Commercial* or *Business College* in connection with our other work. And for the head of it we have engaged the services of a man who has had fourteen years of practical and successful experience in this kind of work, and as a penman he has no superior. He is a graduate of two of the best Business Colleges in the United States. He will not only head the Department, but will have a financial interest in the work, so that no effort will be left unmade to make it a success from the very start. The Department will be opened at the beginning of the next school year, fully equipped to give a Course as thorough and complete as can be had in any of our large cities and at a much less cost, as the rooming and boarding will be much cheaper. Those contemplating a Course of this kind will do well to wait until next September as we expect to offer some inducements that can be had nowhere else.

H. B. B.

The study of Harmony is indispensable to those who wish to become real musicians. Lessons are given in this branch of musical study at the Normal.

The publishers of *The Youth's Companion* have sent us a handsome souvenir with the announcements of authors and articles for the next year's volume. It has seven illuminated pages, one for each day in the week, very quaint in style, the whole forming a "Book of Days," and each page illustrating a line of the old rhyme:

"Monday for Health,
Tuesday for Wealth,
Wednesday the best day of all;
Thursday for Losses,
Friday for Crosses,
Saturday No Luck at all;
Sunday the Day that is Blest
With Heavenly Peace and Rest."

This novel and unique calendar is sent free to all new subscribers to *The Companion* who send \$1.75 for a year's subscription and request it at the time they subscribe.

The Companion is already a favorite in half a million homes, and old as well as young enjoy its weekly visits.

Col. Ingersol recently pronounced a eulogy on the "veteran" poet, Walt Whitman, of Camden, N. J. The lecturer talked two hours to an audience of about 3000. The proceeds were a benefit to the poet, who sat on the platform during the delivery. Mr. Whitman is seventy-two years old, and feeble.

CLUBBING LIST.

To encourage reading, and supply good periodicals to our patrons and friends, we offer the excellent publications named below with the JUNIATA ECHO, at prices named.

We will furnish either of the following five dollar publications, and two copies of the ECHO for \$5.00:—Popular Science Monthly; North American Review; Arena; Forum; Eclectic Magazine.

Either of the following and ECHO for one year at the prices given:—

Atlantic Monthly,	\$4.00 for \$4.00
Century, mo.,	4.00 for 4.00
Harpers Magazine, mo.,	4.00 for 4.00
Scribners Magazine, mo.,	3.00 for 3.00
St. Nicholas mo.,	3.00 for 3.00
Cosmopolitan, mo.,	2.40 for 2.50
Youths' Companion, (new subs.)	1.75 for 1.75
Chautauquan, mo.,	2.00 for 2.15
Christian Herald, W'kly,	1.50 for 1.50
American Agriculturist, mo.,	1.50 for 1.50
Household, mo.,	1.00 for 1.15

We will furnish any periodical published, and, in many instances at a considerable saving to the subscriber. Write for terms, giving a list of what you want, enclosing stamp.

FRESH AND CLEAN AND NEVER STALE

Is my stock of family supplies. My California fruits and vegetables are the finest the market can produce, and prices that are at the bottom. My stock of

Dry Goods, Glass and Queensware,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Is always full and new. Just what you want. We make a specialty of

BROWN'S PINE TAR SOAP,

The very best for Toilet and Medical purposes. Try it. I am always glad to see you, come in,

O. M. BRUMBAUGH,

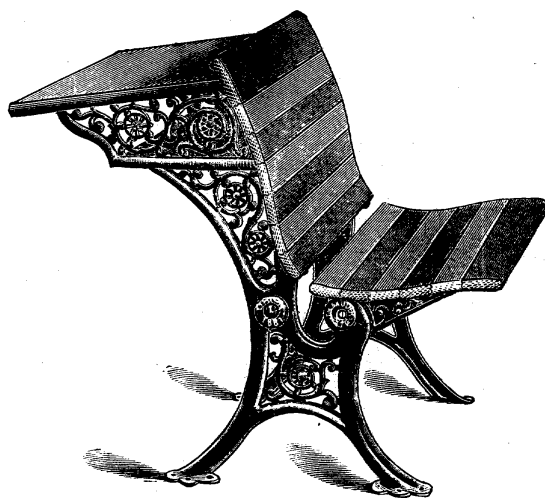
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THE Strongest, Simplest, Most Perfect, and only Noiseless Seat Hinge ever introduced, and warranted to remain so.



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FASTENING.

THE only successful fastening ever used in the construction of School Furniture.

Castings heavier and better proportioned than any desk in the market.

Examine the "ORION" School Desk and you will at once be convinced of its superiority.

J. K. SNAVELY, General Agent,

HARRISBURG, PA.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

A School, Church, and Home, for Ladies and Gentlemen,

Established April 17, 1876. Incorporated under the Laws of Pennsylvania in 1878.

AMPLE FACULTY. UNEQUALED FACILITIES.

HUNTINGDON.

The town of Huntingdon is located in the Juniata Valley, 98 miles west of Harrisburg, and 153 miles east of Pittsburgh. It is an old town, with historical associations reaching back to the earliest settlements of the State. It has been the home of many of the celebrated personages who hold responsible positions in the Government, and who had been noted as scholars and educators. It is a literary town, and might well boast of the intelligence, refinement, and culture of its people.

Huntingdon enjoys the most healthful climate to be found in this latitude. We have no malaria, no prevailing disease of any kind. Diseases cannot become epidemic with the kind of soil and earth beneath, the kind of air above, and among the hills as they almost surround the town. In selecting a location for the College all the hygienic points were taken into account. The buildings are located on an elevated portion of ground, with a black slate underlying it. The drainage is perfect from all the parts of the premises where drainage is necessary. All the outlets are connected with the sewage system of the town, and all sewers are properly trapped.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The College Buildings are all of brick, substantially constructed, conveniently arranged for the comfort, convenience, and use of the occupants. The new building, recently constructed, is separated from the original building by a transept through which the corridors extend from one to the other. It is the *ladies' building*, and is provided with every convenience to fully establish the idea and claim of a *home* as well as a *school*. All the dormitories, in all the buildings are amply furnished, and the beds provided with the Bushnell springs,—the best spring made. Nothing has been spared that is essential to the comfort and convenience of students or teachers.

WATER SUPPLY.

The buildings are supplied, on every floor, with an abundance of pure fresh water from the water works supplying the town. The water compares favorably with the best water supplied to any town in the country. It is pure, running, creek water, and its use has never been known to be the cause of any disease whatever. Typhoid fever is not known in the town where the Stone Creek water is used. The use of well water is often unsafe and the source of serious sickness. There is a system of hot water circulating boilers in the building supplying every floor and the bath rooms, with an abundance of hot water for washing and bathing purposes.

HEATING.

All the rooms are heated by steam. There are two plants for steam heating in the buildings, so connected that an accident to either, would not cut off the heating from the rooms. The healthfulness of steam heating as compared to hot air is known to all who give proper attention to hygiene, and its cleanliness compared with stoves, gives it a great advantage over them. The aim has been to spare no pains, no expense to give students at the College every possible advantage.

FACULTY.

ELD. H. B. BRUMBAUGH,
President of the College.
Old and New Testament History.

J. H. BRUMBAUGH, *Principal*,
Mental Philosophy, Methods of Instruction,
and History.

W. J. SWIGART,
Evidences of Christianity, Elocution, Exegesis.

GEORGE ELLSLER,
Ancient Languages.

JOS. E. SAYLOR,
Mathematics, Astronomy, and Book-keeping.

M. G. BRUMBAUGH,
English Grammar, Literature, Rhetoric,
and Natural Sciences.

MISS LIZZIE B. HOWE,
Assistant in English Branches.

WM. BEERY,
Vocal Music, Harmony and Voice Culture.

MISS IDA M. PECHT,
Instrumental Music and Voice Culture.

MISS CORA A. BRUMBAUGH,
Painting.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, M. D.,
Lecturer on Hygiene.

THE SCHOOL.

The school itself is its best recommendation. It has been in progress since 1876, and shows a regular steady growth. Its work in the different department is exemplified in the lives and work of those who were its patrons, many of whom are now occupying important and lucrative positions, and all show that their lives have been bettered by its teachings. It offers superior advantages in all respects to all who desire to obtain an education, and at the same time have the advantages of being surrounded by the highest moral and purest Christian influences. Parents and guardians having young people under their charge would do well for them, to note these advantages.

DEPARTMENTS.

In all the departments, every possible facility is afforded for the most thorough training. The courses of study in the departments lead up to that of the best colleges of the land, with others still to be added. The present departments are,

PREPARATORY, NORMAL, SCIENTIFIC,
CLASSICAL, BIBLE, MUSIC, AND PAINTING.

Grammar, Literature, Rhetoric, History, Mathematics, Book-keeping. Elocution, Surveying, Methods of Instruction, Mental Philosophy, Hygiene, Natural Sciences, Ancient Languages, Evidences of Christianity, Old and New Testament History, Music—Vocal and Instrumental, Painting.

Special attention is given to preparing young people for teaching, who desire to make that their business in life.

ACCESS.

Huntingdon, the seat of the school, is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and at the Northern terminus of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain railroad, making connections at Cumberland, Md., with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, thus affording easy access from all directions.

TRAINS.

Passenger trains arrive at Huntingdon as follows:—On P. R. R. Eastward, A. M. Fast Line 12:58; Harrisburg Accommodation, 6:30; Sea Shore Express, 8:35. P. M., Day Express, 12:48; Mail, 3:20; Mail Express, 7:40; Philadelphia Express 10:21. Westward, A. M., Pacific Express, 6:12. P. M., Way Passenger, 12:17; Mail 2:17; Fast Line 6:30; Altoona Accommodation, 7:40. H. & B. T. R. R., arrive, 12:15 and 6:30; P. M. Leave 8:35 A. M. and 6:35 P. M.

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There are three regular sessions in the year,—Fall, Winter, Spring. The Winter Session opens Monday, Dec. 29th, immediately after the Christmas vacation, and continues 12 weeks. The Spring Session of 1891, begins Monday, March 23d and continues 14 weeks, closing the school year of '90-'91.

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JUNIATA ECHO.

Devoted to Literature, Art, Science, Religion, and General Intelligence.

VOL. I.

HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY, 1891.

No. 3.

JUNIATA ECHO.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, EDITOR.

HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY, 1891.

Published Quarterly. Terms 25 cents per year.
ENTERED AT THE P. O. AT HUNTINGDON, PA., AS 2D CLASS MATTER.

The Editor of the JUNIATA ECHO asks those to whom this, No. 3, is sent to subscribe for the paper for one year. Do it now. If you delay the matter it will be forgotten. We can furnish some copies of No. 1 and 2, and will do so gladly when request is made. The ECHO will afford each one a means of communication with their friends here and the educational work at Huntingdon. Please let us have your subscription. To those who wish it, and will send five subscribers at 25cts, we will send a handsome cabinet size photograph of the Faculty—eleven members.

Many pleasant words of commendation reach us, from friends of the school and those who were formerly associated with us. One lady who has joined one of the stern professions of life, writes: "I thank you for copy of JUNIATA ECHO, received two days ago. Its nice clean print and choice of subjects are pleasing to my eye; and provoke most sincere good wishes for its success."

A few of those who are friends of the enterprise in hand, but show by their actions that their prudence is not governed by the judgment that should mould their actions, have said "I would subscribe for the ECHO if I were sure it would continue." Do such know any means of securing its continuance? If not, we venture to suggest one means. Subscribe at once. Send in a large list of subscribers. Send items of interest in relation to the work of yourself and those who are or ought to be interested in the noble work of education in which we are engaged. The JUNIATA ECHO represents a work too high, too grand, too noble to fail, and though the heads, the hands, the hearts now teaching and working should all be laid away to silent rest, the work will go on and on. God's work does not stop when one set of workers cease others step forward and

though they should have to be shown as upon the mountain top, secluded.

Have you never noted how new men are called from afar, unexpectedly, to fill a place for which they were unconsciously preparing? Now, to work, not for a place but to help the cause. Your name and influence are needed; needed *now*. If your faith is precious to you, share its preciousness with others, by helping them into a same precious light. We have a school, a home, a church for young men and women, where they can live, learn and enjoy the blessedness of all that is embraced in the word Religion. The ECHO goes out to call others to come. It is a minister to you, and for you, and through you to others. Don't sit, idle, and wonder whether it will continue, and whether the few cents asked and the small amount of work as your share of the price of success might possibly be lost. There are a few, to whom this very enterprise at Huntingdon has seemed so precious, that they have ventured their all in it; one has sacrificed his life, others have given large sums of money, others have given much precious time; others and some of those named above, are even now working on, without compensation, teaching, preaching, and all praying that the offerings may be worthy the acceptance of the Master.

The most wonderful improvement of this age, if not of any age, is the Phonograph. This instrument as it is now perfected, if indeed any instrument may be considered perfect, may be made applicable to so many uses that it seems incredible to those who have only a limited knowledge of it. During our recent visit to Washington, D. C. we were taken to the rooms of the Phonograph Co. and, by the Secretary Mr. R. F. Crumlin, were shown the workings of this instrument. We listened to a reproduction of several pieces of music by the U. S. Marine Band; several pieces of music on the cornet, whistling, singing, with piano accompaniment, when every note, sound, or modulation was as distinct as in the original. Reproductions of the voice imitating voices from nature, mocking

bird, butcher sawing meat, pumping, a calf, a bumblebee, pig chased by a dog, a hen cackling when frightened, an auctioneer selling warehouse goods in a B. & O. warehouse. Some of these things had been given to the cylinders months before, others quite recently. Every intonation of voice can be distinguished and this can be done any length of time after. Thus, in the ages to come our posterity can have reproduced the words and voice of their ancestors long after their ashes has mingled with the earth. An instrument is now constructed so delicate that it registers the breathing, the sounds of the lungs and heart, a bass drum, or the striking of the clock in the church tower. This is an age of wonderful things.

After four years of practical prohibition of the liquor traffic Huntingdon is again afflicted with the withering curse, thrust into our midst against the will and wish of a very large majority of the whole people of this community, and against the earnest protest of the best, and the whole of the most respectable class, by the unfaithfulness of the Court to its christian pledges and christian profession. When there is an opportunity for the Court to exercise its discretion, it ought to be exercised in favor of the better, the higher, the nobler, the purer—the good: but in this case the best interests of the whole community were set aside and the prayer of the few, who are themselves scarcely law abiding, and whose practices and requests show selfishness and an utter disregard for the good, had the ear of the Court—a majority of it—and the licenses asked were granted. The result was that in the first twenty days of license more drunken men were seen on our streets than in the whole of the four years without license. The licensing of the liquor traffic is a terrible sin, and with the light and knowledge of this age, and the christian support offered the judges, who granted these licenses under the circumstances under which they were granted here, will have that sin to answer for at the "great day;" for, the ruin of souls will be laid to their charge. One of the judges washed his hands of the matter; the other two,

both professing christians, through some power other than their allegiance to the church, and their God, to whom they must answer, took the matter into their own hands, being a majority, and set aside the will of the people, using the discretion the law grants them in favor of the wrong in support of sin, the producing of misery, poverty and all the train of terrible results following the indulgence in the drink habit, granted the licenses against the prayer of the good, and in defiance of the efforts of that noble band of women, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and those allied with them.

How greatly these same judges will be ashamed of their acts in fastening upon the community such a destroying monster, when in the time to come under proper enlightenment we can all look back and see our doings as they will be viewed in the light of that truer advanced age. The fact that a practice or business has to be licensed is an evident acknowledgment of its being wrong. If the selling of intoxicating liquors, or the manufacture and sale of tobacco are right then there should be no more restraint placed upon them than on the making of flour at the country mill, or the baking of bread everywhere. The whole business is monstrous and the licensing of a wrong is really encouraging it. As disinterested persons, or people what can we think of a great Government like this great Government under which we live, and to which we look for protection to our rights and property, that will establish a system of licensing sin, and derive a revenue therefrom! Ought not our legislators for enacting the laws, and the administrators of the laws, to blush with shame at the remembrance of their acts? The things that are wrong the law presumes to forbid, to prohibit, and does any reasonable, right thinking man or woman have a doubt as to the great wrong in the use of these things that are licensed and about which there is so much time and money spent, first by the enactment of the laws regulating them, then by the courts in punishing the offenders against those unrighteous laws. Then think of the wasted lives, the premature deaths, the violence and murder, the suffering children, led to lives of misery and shame, the family circles desecrated, virtue destroyed, the precious souls for whom Christ died, lost through these nefarious things; then, let these judges who have a discretion look up to God and ask, are my hands clean, my skirts free? None of us can be unconcerned in this matter. We have a duty to perform, and if some are recreant

to a high trust, let each one in his own sphere work heroically for the right, by example and precept teach the better way, and our united efforts will prevail.

Careful observation among students, and even school children reveals the fact that nearly one third the entire number suffer from some defect in vision; and, among those affected a large majority have better vision with the left eye than with the right. As a result of a number of years in practice, the writer has found cases where the sight of the right eye was so impaired by improper use of the eyes that it was practically useless, long before the sufferer knew the nature of the trouble, and he, himself passed all the years of study up to and into professional life using only the left eye, all the time suffering severely with headache from "eye-strain." Much of the difficulty arises, primarily, from improper position towards the artificial light, and at night. Most students and children place the book between themselves and the lamp, and the rays falling upon the white pages are reflected directly into the eyes, and the continued glare, in one position frequently produces serious impairment of the optic nerve and sometimes paralysis. When there is any reason to suspect any difficulty with the eyes a careful examination should be made and the error corrected by properly adapted glasses, or spectacles. No glasses should be worn that are not properly adjusted. Much serious harm is done to many eyes by using glasses which magnify instead of merely correcting defects in the vision. Many persons wear the nose glasses but that form of spectacles should never be worn continuously, or by persons who need to wear a glass for any great length of time. They cannot be properly centered, which is as essential to proper service from the use of glasses as to have the lenses properly ground. The best is always the cheapest.

Of the three big prizes captured by young women in the women's competition for architectural designs for the World's Fair, the first prize of \$1,000 went to Miss Sophie G. Hayden, and the second, \$500, to Miss Lois L. Howe, both of Boston, and graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The third prize, \$250, was won by Miss Laura Hayes, of Chicago. The competition was a spirited one.

The saltiest body of water in the world is the Lake of Urumia, Persia; the salt is 22 per cent., which is greater than that of the Dead Sea.

THREE CELEBRATED PREACHERS.

Henry Ward Beecher was rather a lecturer on religious themes or a stump speaker in the pulpit, than a preacher in the conventional sense. In his way he was incomparable. He was always conversational in his tones and language. He knew how to secure the attention of his audience, and, having engaged their sympathy, he knew how to find and touch every spring of human feeling. Sometimes his sermon would be a talk with his congregation, quiet in tone, never once impassioned, but always leaving something fastened to the memory, not to be forgotten for years. Sometimes he would begin in the same calm manner, perhaps reading the first part of his discourse, then, as some thought would kindle in his mind, he would forsake the desk and use the entire platform. At times he would be aroused into the most rapid speech and the most intense action. His short, thick-set frame would be alive from head to foot, and everything would be swept before the torrent of his eloquence. He always touched the springs of humor, and appealed to the sense of a common humanity. Genial in temperament, warm in the affections, luxuriant in imagination, facile in language, felicitous and copious in illustration, exuberant in wit and humor, he had, altogether; an equipment which made him one of the most remarkable orators of the century. In the proper work of the pulpit, according to the accepted standards, his father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, is said to have excelled him.

T. DeWitt Talmage is a man of a very different type. Tall, lank, and by no means handsome, he is almost sanctimonious in appearance. In doctrine, he adheres to the Presbyterian standards. As he is not a philosopher or theological thinker, he is never tempted outside the lines of orthodoxy. In action in the pulpit, he is sometimes quite moderate; at other times, especially in his younger days, he has been full of antics, even to the verge of the grotesque. His peculiar power, however, lies in his ability as a word-painter. He can marshal the resources of language to render a scene or a thought pictorial to his hearers as no other speaker, at least in America, can do. Whatever he has to say comes forth arrayed in the most vivid forms and colors. By many persons this is called sensational. But whether he goes beyond the limits of discretion in seeking to impress his thought, is a question of taste on which there will be no settled agreement. Mr. Talmage's printed sermons are said

to be read by more persons than those of any other living preacher.

Phillips Brooks is a man of very different type from either of these before mentioned. He is tall, and of a very large frame, weighing, probably, more than two hundred pounds. In the accepted sense, he is but little of an orator. He reads his discourse in a rapid manner, his words seeming to tumble over one another, and being often hard to distinguish; or he extemporizes in a style but slightly differing from his reading. His power lies in the richness and generosity of his feeling for humanity, the freshness and wealth of his thought, based generally upon the Scripture, the elegance and appropriateness of his language, the clear arrangement and firm advance of his discourse. He is evangelical in tone, and he impresses every one as a large-natured generous man, with a progressive spirit and an inexhaustible wealth of resources. No matter how often he preaches, he always draws a large congregation. To cross Boston Common on a fine Sunday morning, to pass through the Public Garden and down Commonwealth Avenue, one of the finest streets in America, to turn down a side street to the left, past the remarkable tower of the First Baptist Church, circled at the top with Bartholdi's fine basso-relievos of angels, to enter the public space, which has at its four sides the new Old South Church, with its magnificent campanile, the new Public Library, the Academy of Fine Arts, decorated in various attractive colors, and Trinity Church, one of the grandest structures in America, to enter the last and hear Dr. Brooks deliver one of his masterly discourses in a style as noble and massive as his surroundings, is to have an experience which can not elsewhere be duplicated, and which leaves a lasting impression in mind and heart.—*Union Central Advocate*.

NEGOTIABLE NOTES.—NO. 2.

The 29th of February comes only once in four years, and occasionally only once in eight years. In 1892, 1896, and 1904 February will have twenty-nine days, but only twenty-eight in the year 1900. Mistakes sometimes occur by not making allowance for the 29th of February. The following article taken from the *Montgomery Ledger* is an example.

"A BANK CLERK'S ERROR."

"The Sellersville National Bank, Bucks county, was worsted in a suit brought by Terrence Kelly, of Bedminster township, on Thursday through the mistake of a bank clerk. Allowance was not made

for the 29th day of February, 1888, and two notes of the plaintiff's were protested one day too late, and the jury so found. It was an action of assumpsit, brought by Terrence Kelly against the Bank to recover \$309.50, the amount of his deposit in the bank. The defence was that Kelly had been an indorser on certain notes given by Henry Shisler and discounted at the bank, which notes went to protest and were charged up against Kelly, thus exhausting his balance."

Mistakes are sometimes made by supposing that one month and thirty days are equivalent expressions; two months and sixty days; three months and ninety days. They are not equivalent expressions.

Let us take a number of examples to illustrate when notes fall due.

1. Dec. 28, 1890, two months after date.
2. Dec. 29, 1890, " " " "
3. Dec. 29, 1887, " " " "
4. Dec. 30, 1890, " " " "
5. Dec. 31, 1890, " " " "
6. Dec. 28, 1890, sixty days after date.
7. Dec. 29, 1890, " " " "
8. Dec. 29, 1887, " " " "
9. Dec. 30, 1890, " " " "
10. Dec. 31, 1890, " " " "

The above notes will fall due as given below.

1. February 28, 1891—March 3, 1891.
2. February 28, 1891—March 3, 1891.
3. February 29, 1888—March 3, 1888.
4. February 28, 1891—March 3, 1891.
5. February 28, 1891—March 3, 1891.
6. February 26, 1891—March 1, 1891.
7. February 27, 1891—March 2, 1891.
8. February 27, 1888—March 1, 1888.
9. February 28, 1891—March 3, 1891.
10. March 1, 1891—March 4, 1891.

Let us take a few examples in which the 29th of February, or the month of February is not involved.

1. April 5, 1891, one month after date.
2. May 5, 1891, " " " "
3. April 5, 1891, two months after date.
4. May 5, 1891, " " " "
5. April 5, 1891, three months after date.
6. May 5, 1891, " " " "
7. April 5, 1891, thirty days after date.
8. May 5, 1891, " " " "
9. April 5, 1891, sixty " " " "
10. May 5, 1891, " " " "
11. April 5, 1891, ninety " " " "
12. May 5, 1891, " " " "

The above notes will fall due as given below.

1. May 5, 1891—May 8, 1891.
2. June 5, 1891—June 8, 1891.
3. June 5, 1891—June 8, 1891.
4. July 5, 1891—July 8, 1891.

5. July 5, 1891—July 8, 1891.
6. August 5, 1891—August 8, 1891.
7. May 5, 1891—May 8, 1891.
8. June 4, 1891—June 7, 1891.
9. June 4, 1891—June 7, 1891.
10. July 4, 1891—July 7, 1891.
11. July 4, 1891—July 7, 1891.
12. August 3, 1891—August 6, 1891.

In giving the time when a note falls due, we usually give two dates. The first date indicates the end of the time mentioned in the note, the time when the note is nominally due; the second date indicates the last day of grace, the time when the note is legally due and must be paid.

In Pennsylvania when the last day of grace falls on Sunday or a legal holiday, the note must be paid the day before. Whenever the last day of grace falls on Sunday the note must be paid on Saturday preceding, and if Saturday should happen to be a legal holiday, the note must be paid one day earlier, or on Friday. If a note falls due on Monday and Monday is a legal holiday, it is due the day before, or on Sunday; but when a note is due on Sunday it must be paid on Saturday preceding. In the last two cases mentioned the person paying the note has the benefit of only one day of grace. In 1891 Decoration Day and Fourth of July come on Saturday. Notes falling due on May 31st must be paid on May 29th, and notes falling due on July 5th must be paid on July 3d.

When a person holding a note payable to his order wishes to transfer the note to another person in payment of a debt he must write his name upon the back of the note, that is, he must indorse it. There are several kinds of indorsement. Let us suppose the note is payable to the order of John Smith. John Smith may transfer the note to any other person by writing across the back of the note his name, thus,

John Smith.

and handing the note to the person.

If John Smith wishes to make the note payable to John Williams, he writes upon the back of the note

Pay to the order of John Williams,
John Smith.

If John Smith wishes to transfer his interest in the note to some one else, and relieve himself of any further responsibility, he writes upon the back of the note

Without recourse,
John Smith.

There are other kinds of indorsements, but the first two are generally used, and the first is used more than the second. To afford protection it is better to use the second form. When the name alone is

written, anybody who has the note can use it. When the second form is used as above, John Williams is the only person who can use it. It is better to use the second form, which is called a special indorsement, or an indorsement in full.

J. E. S.

LILIES VERSUS BOYS.

It was a hot July day and the seashore was inviting. I found my way into a crowded car in Camden Station, seated myself as comfortably as I could, and awaited the starting of our train. Scores of thoughts thronged into my mind, as I watched the coming and going of the hundreds of persons that were seeking the joys and comforts of the sea-breeze. Presently my attention was attracted to the pranks of two boys who had selfishly secured for themselves two or three seats in a car on an adjoining track, and were seemingly ready for what they called "a boss time." They were bright looking lads of not more than twelve summers, and were as active and bustling as "Young America" is likely to be at such an age; but the words that escaped from their mouths, filthy with tobacco, the suspicious twinkle of their eyes, the matter that they held in their hands—packages of poison put up in the shape of dime novels—all set me to wondering, and I drifted into a state of thoughtfulness, and was scarcely again conscious of my surroundings until we had whirled over many miles of Jersey sand, I wondered who the boys were; who cared for them; where they were journeying; who their parents were; what they thought of themselves, if they thought at all; and what would finally become of them. Alas! I felt that they were not simply on a road that would probably lead them to the Atlantic, but that they were swiftly bound for the ocean of ruin into which so many boys plunge and have their moral and religious life completely dashed out. Blessed is he, thought I, who awakens such persons to a realization of their danger and rescues them from it. Impressed with the notion that some parent must be remiss in regard to his duty in connection with his boys, a prayer went up from my heart and lips to the heavenly Parent, and took shape in the form of that admirable petition of Holmes: "Dear Father, take care of thy children, the boys."

Suddenly, however, the line of my thought was broken as I caught sight, through our open windows, of a stagnant pond bordered by charred and knotted pines and bearing on its surface most beautiful water lilies. Rot and rubbish surrounded the fragrant flowers as they

gracefully curled themselves upon the water, yet they were as clean and pure and sweet as if they were in the grandest greenhouse or on the tidiest table of the prettiest parlor. The hasty glance of them which was afforded me by our hurrying train gave me too little time to enjoy them fully, but set me to further meditation. I thought of the wonderful beauty and sweetness which a wise and loving Creator has given us on every hand.

Deeply impressed however, with the thoughts suggested to my mind by seeing the boys, I began to compare the nature and mission of vegetation as it stands in contrast with humanity, and, my conclusions were not uncomplimentary to the former. There were the lilies, admirably growing just as they should, not contaminated by their miserable surroundings, and there were the boys, the consummate flowers of heaven, as Milton would have us think human creatures to be, with power to be God-like, yet stained and unclean. Which were better performing that part in the world which their Maker intended them to perform? Do you not give your decision in favor of the lilies? And are such examples of the superiority of the lower realms of creation over the higher few? The blade of grass, the graceful fern, the fragrant flower, the sturdy oak, the waving elm, all admirably take their parts in the great make-up of creation, and are often worthy of more praise than that which is supposed to be of a grander order.

But the seashore was reached, and for the time I ceased the particular reflections I have recorded, only, however, to recall them repeatedly since, and have them teach the lesson that I feel should more deeply impress the minds of all. Let us aim to fill more fully the part that is ours in the world.

F. H. GREEN.

West Chester, Pa.

HOW R. R. TIME-TABLES ARE MADE.

A railroad time-table, governing the running of trains on any road of considerable length, is one of the most important things in the management. The preparation of such a table is a very ingenious bit of work. The means employed are of the simplest sort—common pins and spools of colored threads, in connection with a large sheet of drawing-paper mounted on an easel. This paper is called a time chart. The chart is ruled either for two, five, or ten minutes' time by horizontal lines and perpendicular cross lines. The "time" is mark-

ed above the horizontal lines, and the distances or stations and terminals down the first perpendicular line. For illustration, 12 midnight is the mark on the first horizontal line, and each hour is marked until the twenty-fourth of the following midnight hour is reached on the last horizontal line. Between the hour lines the space is divided into minutes and graduated as fine as desired. On a two-minute chart the space between the hours is divided into ten minutes' time, and the ten minutes' time into two minutes' time. The hour lines are made heavy, and the lesser lines are of a lighter shade to distinguish them. One terminus of the road is marked on the first line beside the first time mark, 12 midnight. The other stations follow down the perpendicular line until the other terminal is reached. Then all is ready to prepare for the running arrangements, provided the pins and threads are ready. A blue thread means a passenger train, a red thread a freight train, and if the trains of another road use part of the track they are designated by a different colored thread. It is calculated that the running shall be, say 25 miles an hour, and, for the purpose of illustration, the tracing of one passenger train will answer the purpose of explaining them all. A passenger train leaves the first station say at 8 A. M. A pin is placed on the horizontal line at the 8 A. M. time mark and the end of the blue thread fastened thereto. If the train runs without stopping for 50 miles the blue thread is stretched over opposite the station at which the stop is made, and directly under the 10 A. M. mark another pin is stuck and the blue thread wrapped around it to keep it taut. If this is a stop say of 40 minutes the thread is stretched to the 10.40 A. M. mark on a direct line with the same station and another pin stuck and blue thread wrapped. The train starts and its entire course is thus timed and distributed along the road. If the railroad has many passenger and freight trains running daily, the time chart, when completed, looks like a great spider's web stretched with pins. But little work then remains to transfer the time and stations to the time-table and the schedule is ready for the printer.—*Chicago Gazette*.

The time a medical student, before obtaining his degree, has to spend in college is:—Austria, 5 years; Belgium, 8; Canada, 4; Denmark, 7; England, 4; France, 4; Holland, 8; Hungary, 5; Italy, 8; Norway, 8; Portugal, 5; Russia, 5; Spain, 2; Sweden, 10; Switzerland, 8; United States, 3 or 4.

NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

During the three weeks immediately preceding the opening of the fall term of school, from August 24th to September 11th, there will be held, in the college buildings, a Normal Musical Institute. This means a school in which music will be taught in its different branches. There will be classes in sight reading, church and Sunday-school music, chorus drill, voice culture, harmony (two or three classes of different grades), and theory and practice of teaching.

Piano and organ lessons, and private voice lessons will also be given.

The instructors will be Prof. B. C. Unseld, of New York city, and Prof. Wm. Beery and Miss Ida Mae Pecht, of Huntingdon, Pa.

Prof. Unseld has had years of experience in conducting Normal music schools. He is a fine singer, an excellent teacher, and a thorough musician in every way. Prof. Beery and Miss Pecht need no introduction to the readers of the ECHO. They have both taught in the Normal College for a number of years, and the growing interest in the musical department is a sufficient recommendation of their work.

EXPENSES.

Tuition for the *Full Course*, adults, \$5.00; children between twelve and fifteen years, \$4.00; children under twelve years, \$3.00. The evening chorus class, \$2.00. Private voice culture by Prof. Unseld, \$1.00 per lesson or eight for \$7.50. Piano or organ lessons, eight lessons for \$5.00.

Board and furnished rooms in the college buildings, \$3.00 per week. There will also be a slight charge for the use of musical instruments. These liberal rates are made to bring this opportunity within the reach of all who may wish to take advantage of it.

It is put at the time indicated to make it convenient for the college students who may desire to attend. It is hoped that quite a number will avail themselves of this chance.

All communications concerning the institute should be addressed to

WM. BEERY,

Huntingdon, Pa.

WHAT IS MUSIC GOOD FOR?

It inspires the preacher, and prepares the hearts of the congregation; it cheers the Christian, and mellows the sinner's heart; it inclines the young to the pure and good, and gives joy and consolation to the old. It soothes the babe, it spurs the soldier, it comforts the mourner, it refines the soul.

A PRESENT FOR EVERY BRIDE.

For twenty-three years *The Household* has been a welcome visitor in hundreds of thousands of American homes and has been, during these years, the companion and help of the American housewife.

In order that the brides of the country may have the benefit of the visits of this, the oldest household publication in the country, the publishers offer to send *The Household* to all brides of six months or less, who will, themselves, or their friends, send ten two-cent stamps with printed notice of their marriage in the same letter.

This is a very tempting offer, and they call it their "Wedding Present," which they offer to every bride in the United States on the above terms.

The Household has just made three very striking offers to the three subscribers who shall obtain the three largest lists of new subscribers between March first and August first.

These presents are nothing less than a \$700 Horse and Goddard Buggy, a Miller Upright Piano, in either Mahogany, Oak, Walnut or Ebonized case, and a Columbia Bicycle for either lady or gentleman's use.

The March number of *The Household* contains illustrations and descriptions of these elegant presents, and can be found at the news stands, or will be sent by the publishers, on receipt of ten cents by The Household Company, 50 Bromfield St., Boston.

NOTE.—We can testify from experience of years; that *The Household* is one of the very best periodicals in the country. Editor.

COAL OIL SUPPLY.

The Pennsylvania fields yield from 75,000 to 90,000 barrels, daily; the Ohio fields 40,000 to 50,000 barrels, and the quantity is increasing rapidly, to say nothing of other States where fields are being rapidly developed. Immense quantities are reported to be in British possessions north of us. The deposits in Russia outrank all others known in quality, and Dr. Dudley stated in 1886 that a single "gusher" in that country would produce as much oil as the entire oil field of the United States. There are now 15,000,000 barrels in Ohio and 8,000,000 in Pennsylvania.

—H. K. Lindsay.

The new catalogues of Normal College for 1890-91, and Announcement 1891-92 will be ready by the time this number of the ECHO reaches its subscribers. Send for a copy.

Education should be a means of making our lives better and more useful, else it loses its highest aim. It should enable us to obtain a livelihood with less labor, and be more helpful to those about us, and the world at large. Less labor does not mean idleness. The ignorant are the idle, the educated are the workers; but their toiling is systematic, and accomplished with less wear and tear. In the early years of railroading in this country, it is said, on one of the roads a new engine was to be started out on its virgin trip; the steam was raised, all was in readiness, but when the throttle was opened the engine would not move. The engineer, the fireman, the president and officers of road were there, and all interested in the matter, after all had failed, a young man, who was well versed by his education, in the manner of construction of an engine, but not a practical mechanic was standing by and saw where the difficulty was, asked for a wrench, and unscrewed a portion of the machinery and reversed it, when the engine could be started and sped on its way to its destination. Education frequently gives and makes available at once, what years of patient toil might fail to give. Faithful study brings a richer reward than fortunate instruments. The fruits of the first are enduring, those of the latter may be lost.

The Annual Meeting of the Brethren will be held at Hagerstown Md. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, June 2, 3, 4. Hagerstown is situated on the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and at the terminus of the Washington Co. Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Both these roads, as well as the Pennsylvania Railroad and Broad Top Railroad, grant a rate of "one fare for the round trip." The fare from Huntingdon is \$5.18. Accommodations are preparing for a large number of people.

Dr. Phillips Brooks, of whom a notice appears in another part of this issue has recently been elected to the Bishopric of the Episcopal Church of Massachusetts. This election is one in which the whole church is interested, as Dr. Brooks' ability, high social standing, benevolence and broad views are recognized everywhere among intelligent christian peoples, and his election to the high office of Bishop is an important event.

Many words of sympathy and promises of hearty co-operation for the Normal Musical Institute have already come to us. We hope to have a large attendance, and no necessary effort to make the school a success, will be spared.

The *Ladies' Home Journal* (Philadelphia) has reached a monthly circulation of 600,000 copies. Another large four story building in addition to the two now in use is to be occupied for the growing needs of this very popular periodical. It has required nine large presses to print their enormous editions, and their capacity has been overtaken. Twelve new ones of the very latest pattern are placed in the new quarters to meet the needs of the Journal.

Charles E. Dana won the gold medal at the recent exhibition of water color painting by American artists given by the Art Club of Philadelphia. The prize winner has since been offered an appointment as lecturer on water color painting by the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art. This is a proper recognition of distinctive American talent.

We would like to welcome all the friends of the school at the Commencement, Thursday June 25, 1891, but as all cannot come we will be glad to have all who can do so be present, and see the scope and character of our work. We crave your presence and encouragement.

Are you interested in music? Read the announcement of the Normal Musical Institute in another column.

Dr. Lee Huber, well known to many of the readers of the Echo died Dec. 18, 1890 at his home at Rocky Ford, Colorado. The Doctor was a native of Lancaster county and was well known, as a very efficient, and successful teacher. He won for himself many warm friends while he so ably filled the chair of Grammar, Literature and Rhetoric, here.

Common paper is the base of celluloid. The action of sulphuric and nitric acids changes the paper to gun cotton, which is dried, ground and mixed with about 30 per cent of camphor. Next it is ground fine and colored, cast into sheets and compressed and finally baked between super heated rollers.

The Musicales held in the chapel on Friday evening, April 3d, was in every way, a success. The chapel was crowded to overflowing, and the programme, as rendered, was a credit to the teachers as well as to the performers. We hope to be favored with similar entertainments in the future.

Miss Laura Neiswenger, a former Normalite, has recently resided in Kansas. Last October she was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department—2nd Auditor's Office. She was recently promoted, and we congratulate her upon her merited advancement.

Miss Phoebe R. Norris, of the Class of '79, on March 19th received the degree of "M. D." from the Medical Department of Columbian University at Washington, D. C. We extend our congratulations to the fair Doctor, and wish her an abundant realization of her fondest expectations. She deserves success.

Prof. W. W. Cotton, since Oct. 1, '89 has been General Attorney for the Oregon Short Line Railway Company with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. That line is a branch of the Union Pacific.

TRAINS ON CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R.

Passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley Railroad leave Harrisburg, Pa. for Hagerstown, Md., A. M. at 4:10; 8:05; and P. M. at 12:30; 3:45; 8:50, and arrive at Hagerstown, A. M. at 6:55; 10:55; and P. M. at 3:20; 6:45; 11:10. Returning, leave Hagerstown A. M. at 7:40; 9:15; and P. M. at 12:30; 3:45; 9:05. On Sunday a train leaves Harrisburg at 7:30 P. M. and arrives at Hagerstown 10:20.

These trains make connections with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg.

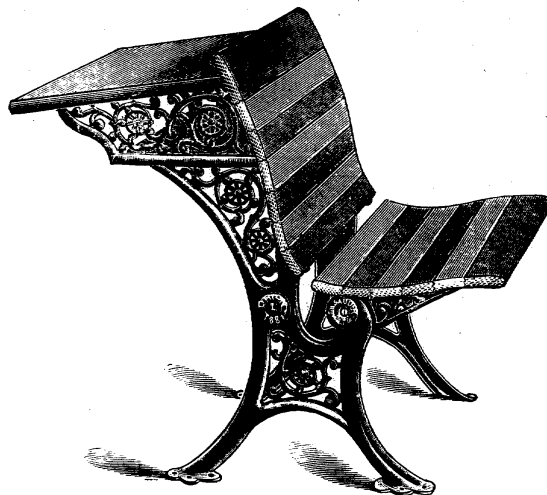
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J. K. SNAVELY, General Agent,

HARRISBURG, PA.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

A School, Church, and Home, for Ladies and Gentlemen,

Established April 17, 1876. Incorporated under the Laws of Pennsylvania in 1878.

AMPLE FACULTY. UNEQUALED FACILITIES.

HUNTINGDON.

The town of Huntingdon is located in the Juniata Valley, 98 miles west of Harrisburg, and 153 miles east of Pittsburgh. It is an old town, with historical associations reaching back to the earliest settlements of the State. It has been the home of many of the celebrated personages who hold responsible positions in the Government, and who had been noted as scholars and educators. It is a literary town, and might well boast of the intelligence, refinement, and culture of its people.

Huntingdon enjoys the most healthful climate to be found in this latitude. We have no malaria, no prevailing disease of any kind. Diseases cannot become epidemic with the kind of soil and earth beneath, the kind of air above, and among the hills as they almost surround the town. In selecting a location for the College all the hygienic points were taken into account. The buildings are located on an elevated portion of ground, with a black slate underlying it. The drainage is perfect from all the parts of the premises where drainage is necessary. All the outlets are connected with the sewage system of the town, and all sewers are properly trapped.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The College Buildings are all of brick, substantially constructed, conveniently arranged for the comfort, convenience, and use of the occupants. The new building, recently constructed, is separated from the original building by a transept through which the corridors extend from one to the other. It is the *ladies' building*, and is provided with every convenience to fully establish the idea and claim of a *home* as well as a *school*. All the dormitories, in all the buildings are amply furnished, and the beds provided with the Bushnell springs,—the best spring made. Nothing has been spared that is essential to the comfort and convenience of students or teachers.

WATER SUPPLY.

The buildings are supplied, on every floor, with an abundance of pure fresh water from the water works supplying the town. The water compares favorably with the best water supplied to any town in the country. It is pure, running, creek water, and its use has never been known to be the cause of any disease whatever. Typhoid fever is not known in the town where the Stone Creek water is used. The use of well water is often unsafe and the source of serious sickness. There is a system of hot water circulating boilers in the building supplying every floor and the bath rooms, with an abundance of hot water for washing and bathing purposes.

HEATING.

All the rooms are heated by steam. There are two plants for steam heating in the buildings, so connected that an accident to either, would not cut off the heating from the rooms. The healthfulness of steam heating as compared to hot air is known to all who give proper attention to hygiene, and its cleanliness compared with stoves, gives it a great advantage over them. The aim has been to spare no pains, no expense to give students at the College every possible advantage.

FACULTY.

ELD. H. B. BRUMBAUGH,
President of the College.
Old and New Testament History.

J. H. BRUMBAUGH, *Principal*,
Mental Philosophy, Methods of Instruction,
and History.

W. J. SWIGART,
Evidences of Christianity, Elocution, Exegesis.

GEORGE ELLSLER,
Ancient Languages.

JOS. E. SAYLOR,
Mathematics, Astronomy, and Book-keeping.

M. G. BRUMBAUGH,
English Grammar, Literature, Rhetoric,
and Natural Sciences.

MISS LIZZIE B. HOWE,
Assistant in English Branches.

WM. BEERY,
Vocal Music, Harmony and Voice Culture,

MISS IDA M. PECHT,
Instrumental Music and Voice Culture.

MISS CORA A. BRUMBAUGH,
Painting.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, M. D.,
Lecturer on Hygiene.

THE SCHOOL.

The school itself is its best recommendation. It has been in progress since 1876, and shows a regular steady growth. Its work in the different department is exemplified in the lives and work of those who were its patrons, many of whom are now occupying important and lucrative positions, and all show that their lives have been bettered by its teachings. It offers superior advantages in all respects to all who desire to obtain an education, and at the same time have the advantages of being surrounded by the highest moral and purest Christian influences. Parents and guardians having young people under their charge would do well for them, to note these advantages.

DEPARTMENTS.

In all the departments, every possible facility is afforded for the most thorough training. The courses of study in the departments lead up to that of the best colleges of the land, with others still to be added. The present departments are,

PREPARATORY, NORMAL, SCIENTIFIC,
CLASSICAL, BIBLE, MUSIC, AND PAINTING.

Grammar, Literature, Rhetoric, History, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Elocution, Surveying, Methods of Instruction, Mental Philosophy, Hygiene, Natural Sciences, Ancient Languages, Evidences of Christianity, Old and New Testament History, Music—Vocal and Instrumental, Painting.

Special attention is given to preparing young people for teaching, who desire to make that their business in life.

ACCESS.

Huntingdon, the seat of the school, is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and at the Northern terminus of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain railroad, making connections at Cumberland, Md., with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, thus affording easy access from all directions.

TRAINS.

Passenger trains arrive at Huntingdon as follows:—On P. R. R. Eastward, A. M. Fast Line 12:58; Harrisburg Accommodation, 6:30; Sea Shore Express, 8:35. P. M., Day Express, 12:48; Mail, 3:20; Mail Express, 7:40; Philadelphia Express 10:12. Westward, A. M., Pacific Express, 6:12. P. M., Way Passenger, 12:17; Mail 2:17; Fast Line 6:30; Altoona Accommodation, 7:40; H. & B. T. R. R., arrive, 12:15 and 6:30. P. M. Leave 8:35 A. M. and 6:35 P. M.

There is free mail delivery four times a day. Telegraph facilities are afforded for those who have occasion for them. Express goods are delivered free to the College.

TERMS

There are three regular terms in the school year—Fall, Winter, Spring. The Fall term begins Monday, Sept. 14, 1891, and continues 15 weeks. Winter term begins Monday, January 4, 1892 and continues 12 weeks. Spring term begins Monday, March 28, 1892, and continues 14 weeks, which closes the school year of 1891-92.

EXPENSES.

The expenses are as low as they can be made for the facilities afforded. Catalogues sent free on application. Full information concerning the school can be obtained by addressing either the PRESIDENT or the PRINCIPAL, Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE STIRRED THEM ALL UP.

It is no fault of mine if the people lavish their patronage upon me, for which I am very grateful, and I will endeavor in the future as in the past to please all and thus merit their continued confidence.

STARTLING!

WONDERFUL!! UNEQUALED!!!

Is the very handsome and stylish stock of

Fine Dress Goods Ladies' Plush Coats,

WRAPS, JACKETS, REEFERS,
AND NEW MARKETS.

Misses' and Children's Reefers, Blazars, Getchens, Havilands
and New Markets. Fur, Astrechan, and Plush Capes,
Muffs, Boas, &c. Infants' Cloaks and Plush Capes.

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A stock surpassing all former efforts.

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In short, stock of goods in every department worthy of your inspection.

I buy produce of all kinds for cash or in exchange for goods.

Fat Cattle, Calves, Fat Sheep and Lambs, Fat Hogs, Etc.

No need of the farmer peddling all over town and spending the entire day when he can back up his wagon, unload, buy what goods he may want and start for home before dinner. Time is money, and the place to save money is at

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Corner 7th and Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

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Climax, (or Note, 5¼x8)	25 cts.
Paragon, (or Packet, 5¾x9)	35 cts.
Good Luck, (or Letter, 8x10½)	50 cts.

Also, Sermon and Legal Cap Sizes.

Samples of Paper and full information sent post paid on receipt of 6 cts. in stamps.

J. C. BLAIR.
Manufacturing Stationer.
Huntingdon, Pa.

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Dry Goods, Glass and Queensware, BOOTS and SHOES,

Is always full and new. Just what you want. We make a specialty of

BROWN'S PINE TAR SOAP,

The very best for Toilet and Medical purposes. Try it. I am always glad to see you come in.

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716 Washington St., Opposite Opera House,
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WM. REED,

OPERA HOUSE,

HUNTINGDON, - PA.

—§—

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And everything appertaining to
the Dry Good Business.

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Very respectfully,

WILLIAM REED.

J. L. RUPERT, PRACTICAL JOB PRINTER,

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Bill Heads,	Visiting Cards,
Envelopes,	Programmes,
Receipts,	Circulars,
Notes,	Catalogues,
Checks,	Labels,
Drafts,	Tags,

Wedding Invitations, &c.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Call and see me. Write for samples and prices. (This paper is a sample of my work.)

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(Successor to Brethren's Pub. Co.)

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JUNIATA ECHO.

Devoted to Literature, Art, Science, Religion, and General Intelligence.

VOL. I.

HUNTINGDON, PA., AUGUST, 1891.

No. 4.

JUNIATA ECHO.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, EDITOR.

HUNTINGDON, PA., AUG., 1891.

Published Quarterly. Terms 25 cents per year.

ENTERED AT THE P. O. AT HUNTINGDON, PA., AS 2D CLASS MATTER.

The necessity for a more thorough physical training of the young men and women of this age is becoming more and more pronounced, and the want of it recognized by the thoughtful.

It is said that a member of Congress in one of our large cities, recently notified the people of his district that he would confer an appointment to a cadetship at West Point on the boy who should prove on examination to be best prepared for it. A large number of competitors appeared, but a great majority of them were found to be physically disqualified for admission to the Military Academy. Only one in seven came up to the required physical standard.

The erroneous habits of youth fix upon them physical deformities from which it is very difficult to free them by the most careful physical training. Indeed the training should be commenced in the primary schools of the land and should follow along through the grades of education to the most advanced. Young men and women with the most slovenly physical habits are employed as teachers of the primary schools, and in some instances they are so ignorant of correct physical laws that they will compel a flagrant violation of them, as a punishment for the most trivial offense, frequently, against a rule of the school that is itself a violation of physical law. A correct physical training of a child is far more important to it at the time it enters school, and for some years thereafter, than the mental training it receives during the same time.

Gymnasiums are established in connection with colleges and universities, and some of the normal schools, and their work is mainly to correct the errors fastened upon these students during their progress up through the different grades of the public schools, and their preparation for these higher graded schools. Every grade of the public schools and

every place of learning should have its gymnasium and teacher in physical development. If this were the rule there would not be that sad story of broken down constitutions, consumption and death of so many of the young men of this age, about the close of their educational work, and thus depriving the world of their scholastic attainments and influence.

There is an imperative need of systematic physical education as an integral part of the regular training given in all schools public or private, and the government should require all schools receiving appropriations to adopt some satisfactory measures for the efficient physical education of all their pupils.

It is designed to erect a suitable MEMORIAL to the memory of Eld. James Quinter, whose life was a blessing to the church, his death a triumph, and his memory a benediction. The memorial is to be a building of suitable design and arrangement to ultimately contain Elder Quinter's library in a fire-proof department, and rooms and ample accommodation for Bible work, and Art work. It is not one's enterprise. It is our work—the work of the whole church. The first dollar has been contributed and a deposit account has been opened with the First National Bank, of Huntingdon, Pa., where every dollar will be deposited as it is received, with the proper date.

The first dollar was received in June—28th,—given by a dear, devoted sister who venerates the memory of Eld. Quinter. There are twenty-five thousand sisters in the church who desire each to contribute one dollar. There are thousands of members brethren and sisters who want to give five dollars each. Several hundred who want to give one hundred each, and—surely one who wants to raise the fund by one thousand dollars—aye more!

Let us make this contribution worthy of the spirit of Brotherly Love in the church, and the result a fitting monument to the memory of the "dear departed."

Don't spend time in criticising the movement, but let every one who has

ever heard Eld. Quinter preach, or who has heard of his piety and earnest devotion to the cause of his Master, and the church, hasten to do honor to his memory. Nothing will be wasted. The work is worthy of the sacrifice—your help. Address either the EDITOR or "QUINTER MEMORIAL," Huntingdon, Pa.

Taking a retrospect of the last school year, at the Normal College, and summing up the work as performed in the class rooms, during the year, and finally at Commencement, we are justified in the statement that it was, the most prosperous year in the history of the institution. It had the largest enrollment, and the largest graduating class. All the rooms in the entire buildings were occupied. A number of students have entered upon the Scientific and Classical courses. The annual Alumni meeting showed an increased interest on the part of those who have gone out bearing the seal of the school to their attainments. More of these have been admitted to responsible positions, with salaries sufficient to encourage their further study, and advancement. The patrons of the school have shown a greater interest in its success and many have visited the school, and thus encouraged the workers. Our students are in greater demand, and, in many instances have been preferred on account of the recognized superior training of the school. The highest commendation has been given by other schools which have had an opportunity of making comparison with others. So, we are encouraged, and hopeful.

The prospects are even more encouraging, and fill those who have the work in hand with humble thankfulness. To the other departments already conducted successfully, we add the Commercial or Business department—The Juniata Business College—to be opened with the opening of the fall term, September 14, '91. This will be a separate, and distinct department, under the control of the trustees of the Normal College, and conducted by Prof. G. W. Shavely, who comes highly recommended and besides well known to us all. He stands high in his department of learning.

This course comprises all the branches taught in commercial colleges, and will be thorough and practical, and being in connection with the Normal College, students can, with their business work carry a number of the studies of the other courses or in the other department.

The Bible work of the school is being conducted with energy and zeal and is to be more extended this year than heretofore. Elders H. B. Brumbaugh and W. J. Swigart, and J. B. Brumbaugh have each given much time and study to the branches of the work especially under their charge. This is a department that is of the most essential importance and this work should be encouraged by all, and be regarded with the importance that it deserves.

The art department has attracted some attention, and the claims of art training are being recognized by all who thoroughly comprehend the scope of a practical education. The teacher—Miss Cora A. Brumbaugh—designs to make this one of the attractive features of the school, and will give instruction in the different branches of art including china painting, sketching from nature, etc. Those who come to Huntingdon to the Normal College need not be idle, and will not, for there is no room for idlers, and they do not remain in the busy hive. All drones crowded out.

The Editor of the JUNIATA ECHO asks those to whom this, No. 4, is sent to subscribe for the paper for one year. Do it now. If you delay the matter it will be forgotten. We can furnish some copies of No. 1, 2 and 3, and will do so gladly when request is made. The ECHO will afford each one a means of communication with their friends here and the educational work at Huntingdon. Please let us have your subscription.

BIBLE SESSION.

The Bible is the greatest and best book in the world as upon its truths our hopes of heaven are founded. Therefore it is the best of texts-books and should be studied by everybody. No man or woman is able to go out and successfully battle the issues of life without a thorough knowledge of the bible. It is a universal want. And to meet this want a "Biblical Department" has been established in the Huntingdon college. We now have two regular classes in which all students may enter.

But as we have a large number of ministers, Sunday School workers and bible students who cannot attend the

terms of school we have introduced
A BIBLE SESSION
of four weeks each year for the special accommodation of such persons.

For the last two years we have been holding this session in January. As this seems to be the month in which a large number of our ministers are engaged in holding meetings, we have concluded for the coming year, to open the session on the first Monday of February and continue four weeks.

Among the important questions that will be asked about this session is, What will the work be? What will be done?

The work, on the part of the instructors, will be to teach the Bible and Bible knowledge, how to study and how to teach its truths. This will include *Bible History*—the books of the bible, their order, in time, authors, and the prominent men—when and where they lived—manners and customs—Geography etc. *Exegesis*, or the critical study of certain books of the Old and New Testament. *Homiletics*, or how to select texts and study and deliver sermons. *Elocution*—the art of talking and preaching—the use and control of the voice in speaking, gestures, etc. This instruction will be given in connection with bible and hymn readings. Also Sunday School work and vocal music. During the session we expect to have a course of lectures on Church Doctrines and Church Government.

The next question may be, Who are invited and who expected? To this, we answer. All who are interested in the study of the best of all books, the Bible, are most cordially invited to attend this session, old and young, male and female.

The work done will be especially profitable to ministers, Sunday School workers, and indeed, to all Christian workers.

To make the attendance within the reach of all, we make the whole expenses at \$3.00 per week. This includes a good furnished and heated room, bed and bedding, board and tuition. We make this very low offer to encourage all who can possibly do so, to come as we believe that there is no other way that Christian men and women can spend four weeks to a better advantage.

We make this announcement at this early season that all may have ample time to duly consider the matter, make the necessary preparations, and then come.

Brethren and sisters, we need a large number of good workers for the Mas-

ter's vineyard, and to make such workers you must study and make some preparation. And for this purpose this Bible Session is held.

H. B. B.

OUR COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The time has now come when the school at Huntingdon must push its preparatory and college departments. The demand is made for these departments and the question meets the managers of the institution, how can they under existing circumstances be carried on successfully? There seems to be but one way to answer this question, and that is, the procuring of an endowment fund of at least one hundred thousand dollars. Experience and observation teach that this is the answer to this question. The income from boarding and tuition is not sufficient to keep up a college department, especially at our present reduced rates. Further, where is there a college carried on successfully from such an income? We know of no college in Pennsylvania where the expenses are less than three hundred dollars per year and in addition have a large endowment fund. At a college under the supervision of the Friends the expenses are five hundred dollars per year with an endowment fund of several hundred thousand dollars, and yet the management occasionally fall behind several thousand dollars in meeting expenses. When this occurs the deficiency is quickly raised by voluntary donations. It may be thought that such an outlay is the result of extravagance but such is not the case. The very best of instructors are employed and these can be had only at advanced salaries which incurs an expense far beyond the income of boarding, tuition, etc. The trustees of the Huntingdon school have therefore concluded, in view of the increased demand for the college department, that an endowment fund must be raised. A beginning has already been made, small it is true, but we are not discouraged on this account. The school began with three scholars and the beginning of the endowment fund is nearly double that many thousand dollars. When we consider the progress the school has made from so small a beginning we are encouraged to believe the endowment fund will grow in like manner. We believe in our work. Perhaps we have not manifested our faith very forcibly by our works, but in our efforts to promote the interests of the school we have

tried to make use of such measures only as we felt would meet the approval of Him whom we have so often asked to help us. This same principal we will try to carry out in the raising of an endowment fund, and we ask the friends of education among us to give the matter serious consideration. Who will add to the endowment for the pioneer school of the Brotherhood?

J. B. B.

WHAT NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTES HAVE DONE AND ARE STILL DOING.

There is no way of determining the value or utility of a thing except by what it has done.

There are those who doubt the utility of normal music schools, or short sessions of any kind of school, the main objection being that the time is too short to bring satisfactory results.

It is not my purpose to argue the point, but I want to notice some of the good things that have resulted from Normal Musical Institutes. 1. It goes without a doubt that in many instances musical talent has been developed which would otherwise have been lost. Comparatively few young men and young women have the necessary means to take a course at a Musical Conservatory, or even to spend a limited amount of time at such an institution, owing to the great expense. Normal music schools are generally held at places where the expenses are much lower, and musically inclined persons gladly avail themselves of such opportunities.

2. Most of the singing school teachers have been educated at Normal music schools. They have attended these schools where they got a start in music, an inspiration to prosecute the study and practice of it, and methods by which to impart their knowledge to others.

3. Choristers and choir leaders have gathered much useful knowledge concerning their work, from teachers who make such work a specialty, and from the experience of fellow-workers. Teachers and choir leaders, choristers, etc., from different places, come together and compare experiences. This is an excellent way of gaining useful knowledge.

4. Normal musical institutes create an enthusiasm, both among the people where they are held and the students attending them, that is at once helpful to the cause of music among the masses. The work of these schools is in touch with the wants of the masses, and

hence proves beneficial in this line of work.

5. Many of the leading musicians of this country—authors, conductors, composers, etc.—got their start at normal musical institutes. Some of these, such as Mason, Bradbury, Root, Palmer and others, have been, and are still conducting such schools.

It is my opinion that it must be largely through the perpetuation of normal institutes and the old fashioned singing school, modified perhaps, in some respects, that the masses will continue to enjoy the benefit of efficient instruction in vocal music. The demand for singing teachers is increasing continually, and persons desiring to prepare themselves for this kind of work will find that the attendance upon a few sessions of a normal musical institute will be of much value to them.

WM. BEERY.

PAINTING.

One of the leading attractions of our last Commencement was the Art Room decorated by the paintings of the students of this department, made during the last school year. The display was creditable to both students and their teacher and showed what can be done in a short time, under the instruction of a live teacher.

Miss Cora A. Brumbaugh, the teacher of this department, has made the fine arts a special study under some of the best of instructors, and is deeply in love with the work.

This is a department of education that has been neglected because its real merits are not understood, and because there do not seem to be dollars and cents directly back of it. And yet there is no education complete without painting and drawing. These arts develop powers of the mind and body that nothing else will or can do. We need more mind, heart and hand education.

Some say that painting is not of practical use in the common duties of life. Why not? It educates the eye to see, and gives cunning to the hands. This is especially true in reference to the ladies in their fields of life work.

A knowledge of the fine arts, to the mother, is an estimable blessing. What does a child delight in doing more than, with a slate, or a pencil and scraps of paper, to draw lines, make houses and pictures? It is the life of their little souls and develops the most essential powers of the mind. And should not every mother be able to direct in a

training so important? We know of no other accomplishment that is of so much practical value to the mothers of our children. And, indeed, no mother's education is complete without it. And that which our mothers should teach is a good thing for our sons to know.

A large part of our artisans and inventors caught their inspiration from the eyes, fingers and hearts of their mothers.

Here is where the development begins that directs the issues of life, and the child that is denied the cunning and inspiration that should at this period in life be given, sustains an imperable loss.

Education, by many, is prostituted and made to subserve purposes for which it was never intended—that of making money. And because of this only those things get special attention which seem more directly to prepare to this end. This is entirely too common a mistake. While wealth and competence are essentials to our living, they are not the things that we should live for. Life is above all this, and there are many other things that add more to it than dollars and cents. Those things which develop all the powers that God has given us are the great essentials; and we should enjoy them not only because of the enlarged possibilities they give us to do good for others but because of the good they do us in our own individual lives.

H. B. B.

OUR EXPENSES.

We think a mistake has been made by all our schools in making the expenses too low. We have been led to this in competition with surrounding schools, especially the Normal Schools. If, however our people had a proper appreciation of our schools there would be no necessity for such competition. No church school should be brought to the necessity of competing with non-sectarian or Normal Schools. Other church schools, as a rule at least, do not do it. They make their own terms and their people patronize them. There are reasons why the Brethren church should do likewise. In the first place, we cannot afford to compete with the strictly non-sectarian schools, many of which receive large appropriations from the State or from other sources. Secondly our young people expect first class accommodations. They have these at home, and they expect them at school. They want well furnished rooms, first class boarding, and everything to correspond with things at home. Further

to patronize other schools simply because they are cheaper indicates that we put a low estimate on Church influence, and a high estimate on the mighty dollar. Will we send our sons and daughters to other schools simply because we can save from \$30 to \$50 per year? Would such a course indicate the proper concern for the highest interests of our children? And yet this very thing is being done. The statement was made recently that in a certain State nearly one hundred of our Brethren's children are attending other schools, and why? Simply because some Normal School nearer home offers lower rates. To our mind this indicates that too many of our people care more for money than for the influence of the church. It indicates, too, that we have less concern for church influence than other denominations. If the School at Huntingdon were to put its expenses at \$500 per year or even half that amount we don't suppose in a year's time it would have a dozen pupils. The Friends do this and yet their schools are so full that frequently they cannot accommodate all that apply for admission. A Baptist institution not far from Huntingdon puts its expenses at from \$250 to \$300 per year, and yet it has an attendance of three or four hundred. Those who patronize these schools, many of them at least, could send their children to schools nearer home at a third less expense. Why do they not do it? Simply because they are interested in their own schools, and are jealous of church influence. Until our people can appreciate the importance of influence above the dollar, and as long as we must get our patronage by putting our rates below other schools, our work is going to be crippled. Our rates at Huntingdon are generally considered higher than any of our other schools, and yet with the closest economy we can barely keep the institution moving. Indeed we could not do it were our instructors to demand the salaries they could get elsewhere. Several of them have been offered over double the wages they are now receiving, and others could get much more elsewhere. They have been willing to make the sacrifice because of their interest in the work. We therefore propose to keep our rates. If our people cannot be made to appreciate our work enough to give us patronage at rates sufficient to employ good instructors, and keep the institution running, the work must be abandoned. But of this we have no fears.

Our patronage is gradually increasing each year and the outlook for the coming year is better than ever. Good, honest, work is in demand by right thinking people although it costs something.

But, you ask, how about our young men and women who want an education and do not have the means. We suggest that we do like other denominational schools. Put up the rates so that the schools can afford to aid the poor and also procure an endowment fund and let part of the money from it be used for this purpose.

Lastly, low rates, lower the standard of a school. In Pennsylvania the school of the lowest rates stands the lowest educationally. It is with schools like everything else, if we want a good article we must expect to pay for it. Our people know this is so in all other business transactions and can they expect more from our schools? The way to have first class schools is to give them the proper support.

J. B. B.

A NEW SUGGESTION.

In many of the churches of Pennsylvania, and a few churches outside of it the solicitors for the college at Huntingdon are pretty well known and as you read the announcement of our "want" in this issue, you may conclude that you will have still further opportunity of knowing them. This is just what you may expect, but we have thought of reversing the order of things. Instead of solicitors coming to you, we suggest that you come and look after this work yourselves. A few years ago a school under the auspices of the Baptist church needed a new building and an endowment fund. A meeting of the friends of education was called, a number responded to the call, and so thoroughly were they awakened to the wants of the institution that each became a solicitor and in a short time a new building was erected and an endowment fund raised. We therefore suggest that our people come here and investigate for themselves the needs of the institution. The work is yours just as much as ours, and you should be just as much interested. This is no money-making scheme. It is a work of love and self-sacrifice from beginning to end. If our people were to visit us we know there would be less criticism, more sympathy, and better results would follow.

J. B. B.

WHAT WE WANT.

An endowment fund of one hundred thousand dollars, and a Quinter Memorial Hall. This hall is needed for a library, reading room and for the Bible Department. We make our heading "What we Want," we should have made it "What we Must Have." Last session every room in both the old and new building was occupied and now as the Commercial School will be added this fall more room will be needed. How we are to get it is a question now engaging the minds of the trustees. In the past as the demand for increased facilities came the means for supply came, and so we will trust for the future.

Those who shall attend the Musical Institute will not only have the benefit of first class instruction, but will also have the pleasure of hearing some of the best of music. Prof. Unseld, the Principal, is a charming singer. We will also have with us Miss Leila W. Bear, a fine soprano singer, of Lancaster city, Pa.

The indications are that the Musical Institute will be well attended. There will be students of all grades of advancement, from the beginner in note reading to the experienced teacher. The work will be so classified as to adapt it to the wants of all who may attend. Persons who expect to attend, if they have not yet done so, should so inform, at once, the Secretary,

WM. BEERY, Huntingdon, Pa.

We call especial attention to the notice that will be found elsewhere of the "Juniata Business College." This addition to the College work will fill a long felt want and afford our young ladies and men excellent opportunities of getting a thorough business education in connection with their literary work. We are glad, not only because we have been able to open this department, but we are especially glad that we have been able to procure so strong a man as Prof. Snavely to be at its head. He is a man of more than ordinary ability in this line of work, and is determined to make the work a success. All wishing a business education should examine the advantage here offered before going elsewhere.

Remember that the Normal Musical Institute commences Monday, Aug. 24. All students should be here at the beginning to get the full benefit of all the work.

Miss Jennie Stouffer remained in Huntingdon several days after the commencement.

A. P. Silverthorn, of '85 and L. S. Shimmell, conducted a very successful normal term at Orbisonia, Pa.

Misses Laura and Emma Keeny and Mr. J. E. Keeny and family have gone east to visit relatives.

Misses Lizzie B. Howe and Mary N. Quinter, are spending a part of the vacation at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Miss Lizzie Knepper stopped off a few days on her return from a visit with her room mate, Miss Maude Wright.

Miss Alice Holsinger, who was doing the cooking has been sick for several days. Miss Annie Ross is cook now.

Miss Laura Black, who sojourned in Washington city and other places in the east for some time, came home a few days ago.

Mr. Charles O. Beery of Pleasant Hill, Ohio, will be a student in the Normal the coming year, and will do some tutoring work.

Exclusive of Alaska, and the Indian reservations not yet opened to settlement there are 536,216,861 acres of public lands in the United States.

Mr. Keeny, the steward, and wife have been away on a visit for over two weeks. They have returned, and house-cleaning is the order of the day.

Miss Ada R. Morgan of '90 was present at Commencement, and the Alumni meeting at which she sang a solo. She taught a successful term in Clearfield county last winter.

Mr. H. D. Metzger of New Enterprise, Pa., a student of last term, will teach in Indiana the coming winter and expects to return to complete the course in the near future.

Mr. A. L. Snoeberger, wife and baby, of Wichita, Kansas, were at the "Normal" one night recently. Mr. Snoeberger was a student here a number of years ago.

R. L. Himes, teacher in the Normal school of Natchitoches, La. and W. M. Howe, Principal of the schools of New Iberia, La., both return to their positions with increased salaries.

Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh has had some improvements and changes made since the close of school. He has had his barns moved up on the Taylor lot and an iron fence put up around the front yard.

Prof. George Ellsler who has charge of the languages is vacating at his home in Baltimore, Md. He is continuing his studies in Greek under the tutorage of a John Hopkins professor.

N. J. Brumbaugh of the class of '88, has located, for six months, in Liverpool, England. Our reporter does not tell us what he is doing, but he has gone "across the water" with a definite educational object in view.

Prof. G. M. Phillips, Principal of the West Chester State Normal School, gave the Normal a short call on his return from the State Teachers Association held at Bedford, Pa. He was the guest of Eld. H. B. Brumbaugh.

J. E. Keeny of the class of '82 and late Commercial Traveler in the West, has accepted a Principalship in La., at \$125 per month. Mr. K., is a young man of more than ordinary push and will do honor to any position he may accept.

Profs. F. H. Green and Sarah S. Kirk both former teachers of the "Normal" and now of the West Chester State Normal School spent part of their vacation in Huntingdon, for which place they continue to entertain most kindly feelings. Always welcome back.

J. B. Brumbaugh's new house is coming on finely. He hopes to have it ready for occupancy early in the fall. The brick-layers are at work on H. B. Brumbaugh's house. Judging from the present outlook it will be beautiful for situation when completed.

Laura M. Keeny who had taken Horace Greely's advice and gone West, has returned to Huntingdon and continues to feel that there is no place like home. As her parents and sister Emma have also returned and again taken charge of the Normal Culinary Department, we welcome them back altogether.

D. C. Reber and W. C. Hanawalt are holding a successful Normal Term at New Enterprise, Pa. They are both Normalites and will do good work. We congratulate them in the large class they have succeeded in getting and hope that their highest expectations may be realized.

Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh teacher of English and the sciences is doing Institute work in Ohio. As an educational instructor, the Professor has few superiors and his services are in almost constant demand. Prof. W. J. Swigart has spent some time in the same state working in the interests of the school.

Bruce S. Landis of '91, has accepted a position in Cheneyville, La. He is assistant teacher of the school of which D. B. Showalter of '88, is Principal. These two young men will make a strong team and success will, no doubt attend their work.

The most alluring swindle that a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish public economy ever forced upon the masses is a cheap school teacher.—*Joseph Cook.*

Many important matters were, unavoidably crowded out of this issue. Among others was Book-Notices. This item will receive attention in next issue.

The Juniata Valley Editorial Association will take an excursion through the Shenandoah valley to Weir's Cave, Natural Bridge and Roanoke, Va., Aug. 24 to 28.

During the late Annual Conference of the Brethren Church held at Hagerstown, Md., the Normal College welcomed a large number of guests as they stopped off on their way to and from the meeting. Such visits are always in order and we are glad to welcome all who may come.

On Thursday, June 30th, the remaining normalites and friends spent a part of the day in Orbison's grove. The pleasant weather and choice refreshments, coupled with the social aspect of the occasion, made it a time to be remembered with pleasure in days to come. R. L. Himes, of Louisiana, appeared on the scene just in time to share the refreshments. His residence in the "Sunny South" has wrought no change in his personal appearance, except that the growth of hair on his face is more luxuriant.

JUNIATA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This department will open its first session in the Normal College building, September 14, 1891.

Why Young Men and Women Should Have a Business Education.

The United States is at the dawn of a new era of life and activity. Recent legislation and internal development have caused new manufactories, new industries, new enterprises everywhere to spring into existence. The great business world is branching in all directions into almost innumerable avenues for successful employment. These circumstances create an ever increasing demand for competent, practical workers. Young men and women, of sterling good characters, with a thorough knowl-

edge of business, will fill these places. Now is the time to prepare.

Parents cannot do a wiser thing, or confer a greater blessing upon their children, than to give them a practical business education. Money may be spent, but such an education is as lasting as the hills. It makes strong, self-reliant, practical men and women, and is a protection against fraud and dishonesty in any calling in life.

There are many farmer's boys and girls, and young persons of small means who would gladly gain a foothold in some active business pursuit, but who do not know where to go or what to do. They have neither time nor money to spend on a college course. They must take a short cut to business success. To all such we say: The beautiful, healthful location, the low rates of board and tuition, the advantage of being connected with Huntingdon Normal College, enabling students to supplement the Business Course with any branches desired, combine to make JUNIATA BUSINESS COLLEGE the place for them. It is an investment sure to bring large returns.

Special Reasons Why Ladies Should Take a Business Course.

There is a growing demand for the labor of women. Lady accountants, cashiers, secretaries, clerks, amanuenses, type-writers, &c., are eagerly sought, and such positions furnish lucrative employment. Besides giving a means of livelihood a knowledge of business is very necessary to protect women from tricks and frauds in business transactions. Many a poor widow has had sorrowful experience by not understanding business forms of law.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe says: "No lady could have a better safeguard against adversities of fortune, or a better resource in time of need, than a knowledge of book-keeping and business affairs."

Outline of the Courses of Instruction.

Our aim will be to do not only thorough work, but to fit the student for actual business life in the shortest time and at the least expense.

Business Course.

Book-keeping, Business Arithmetic, Customs and Forms, Banking, Business Writing, Business Laws, Correspondence, Practical Business.

Time required to complete the course will vary from three to six months. The pupil's ability, general knowledge and application will determine the limit.

Total necessary expense of this course including board, tuition, books and stationery will be from \$90 to \$125.

Penmanship.

Includes Ornamental Penmanship, Business Writing and Pen Drawing.

Phonography and Type-Writing.

The growing importance of stenography is now recognized by all. There are few business houses of any standing that do not employ one or more stenographers; and the young lady or gentleman who has a thorough, practical knowledge of this branch, together with type-writing, need never want for a good lucrative position. Aside from this the study of shorthand is in itself an educator, and amply recompenses the student for the time spent in its acquirement.

Shorthand writing is as easily acquired as long hand writing, and when acquired is the most available of all accomplishments. It requires as a basis a knowledge of orthography, grammar, composition, and of words and their uses and meanings. It is a strong statement, but nevertheless true, that in no other line of clerical work does a broad and general knowledge bring to its possessor such rich reward. No prodigy is required, but it is necessary to have plenty of energy and perseverance—qualities which will win in any line of work.

The time required to master shorthand varies from three to ten months, according to the ability and application of the student. With a common school education as a foundation, no branch of study can be so easily acquired, to a certain degree of skill.

The system taught is the Ben Pitman as that is recognized by leading stenographers as the best.

Advantages of Being Connected with the Normal College.

Students will find this a very advantageous feature, as they can, with very little additional expense, combine with Business course any part of College Curriculum desired. They will also have the benefit of the College Library, Gymnasium, Literary Societies, and religious influence, as well as the culture and refinement that attaches to such an Institution.

JUNIATA BUSINESS COLLEGE will be located in commodious, well lighted rooms in the new building of Huntingdon Normal College. The building is heated by steam and has all the modern conveniences. Its site is very fine, and commands views on all sides of unequalled grandeur and beauty. This is, in itself, elevating, inspiring and restful to the busy student.

Courses of Study.

The Business course includes Double and Single Entry Book-keeping in all

its applications to business—theoretical and practical.

Theoretical Department.

In this department we will aim, first, to teach the underlying principles of the science of Book-keeping so thoroughly that they will never be forgotten, and so practically as to never fail to be readily applied in actual business life. Students will here be made familiar with the forms and uses of the different books used before passing formally to the

Practice Department.

In the Practice Department the pupil will be advanced a sum of money, (College Currency) and each one will be started in business for himself. He will make his deposit in the bank, receive his pass book and be supplied with checks and the necessary papers to aid him in his business. Pupils in this department will trade with each other and with the teacher, making out all the business papers appropriate to his business that he would in every day life. The Book-keeping will be the record of his work as in actual life. Each pupil will have such individual instruction as he needs, and it will be our constant aim to teach thoroughness, business habits and strict integrity.

Business writing, plain and ornamental penmanship, including flourishing, scrolling, lettering, engrossing and pen pictures will be carefully taught. The proper construction of business letters, and correspondence will receive the attention that their importance deserve.

Business arithmetic, business law, and practical banking, in all their departments as applied to practical business operations, will receive special attention.

Time of Entering.

Students may enter any day in the school year to suit their own convenience. The instruction will be individual, and persons of neglected education will be given such help as they need to further their progress.

Terms of Tuition.

The full course in Book-keeping, including Business Arithmetic, Business Writing, Books and Stationery, time unlimited, \$50.00.

Special Courses.

Penmanship Plain and Ornamental, (time unlimited,) \$30.00. Same Course taken in connection with Business Course, \$20.00. Plain Penmanship per month, \$5.00. Plain and Ornamental Penmanship per month, \$8.00. Automatic Writing per month, \$5.00. Phonography, per term, \$10.00. Type Writing, a moderate extra charge.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

A School, Church, and Home, for Ladies and Gentlemen,

Established April 17, 1876. Incorporated under the Laws of Pennsylvania in 1878.

AMPLE FACULTY. UNEQUALED FACILITIES.

HUNTINGDON.

The town of Huntingdon is located in the Juniata Valley, 98 miles west of Harrisburg, and 153 miles east of Pittsburgh. It is an old town, with historical associations reaching back to the earliest settlements of the State. It has been the home of many of the celebrated personages who hold responsible positions in the Government, and who had been noted as scholars and educators. It is a literary town, and might well boast of the intelligence, refinement, and culture of its people.

Huntingdon enjoys the most healthful climate to be found in this latitude. We have no malaria, no prevailing disease of any kind. Diseases cannot become epidemic with the kind of soil and earth beneath, the kind of air above, and among the hills as they almost surround the town. In selecting a location for the College all the hygienic points were taken into account. The buildings are located on an elevated portion of ground, with a black slate underlying it. The drainage is perfect from all the parts of the premises where drainage is necessary. All the outlets are connected with the sewage system of the town, and all sewers are properly trapped.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The College Buildings are all of brick, substantially constructed, conveniently arranged for the comfort, convenience, and use of the occupants. The new building, recently constructed, is separated from the original building by a transept through which the corridors extend from one to the other. It is the *ladies' building*, and is provided with every convenience to fully establish the idea and claim of a *home* as well as a *school*. All the dormitories, in all the buildings are amply furnished, and the beds provided with the Bushnell springs,—the best spring made. Nothing has been spared that is essential to the comfort and convenience of students or teachers.

WATER SUPPLY.

The buildings are supplied, on every floor, with an abundance of pure fresh water from the water works supplying the town. The water compares favorably with the best water supplied to any town in the country. It is pure, running, creek water, and its use has never been known to be the cause of any disease whatever. Typhoid fever is not known in the town where the Stone Creek water is used. The use of well water is often unsafe and the source of serious sickness. There is a system of hot water circulating boilers in the building supplying every floor and the bath rooms, with an abundance of hot water for washing and bathing purposes.

HEATING.

All the rooms are heated by steam. There are two plants for steam heating in the buildings, so connected that an accident to either, would not cut off the heating from the rooms. The healthfulness of steam heating as compared to hot air is known to all who give proper attention to hygiene, and its cleanliness compared with stoves, gives it a great advantage over them. The aim has been to spare no pains, no expense to give students at the College every possible advantage.

FACULTY.

ELD. H. B. BRUMBAUGH,
President of the College.

Old and New Testament History.

J. H. BRUMBAUGH, *Principal,*
Mental Philosophy, Methods of Instruction,
and History.

W. J. SWIGART,
Evidences of Christianity, Elocution, Exegesis.

GEORGE ELLSLER,
Ancient Languages.

JOS. E. SAYLOR,
Mathematics, Astronomy, and Book-keeping.

M. G. BRUMBAUGH,
English Grammar, Literature, Rhetoric,
and Natural Sciences.

MISS LIZZIE B. HOWE,
Assistant in English Branches, Geography,
and Orthography.

WM. BEEKY,
Vocal Music, Harmony and Voice Culture.

MISS IDA M. PECHT,
Instrumental Music and Voice Culture.

MISS CORA A. BRUMBAUGH,
Painting, Stenography and Type-writing.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, M. D.,
Lecturer on Hygiene.

G. W. SNAVELY,
Principal of Commercial Department.

THE SCHOOL.

The school itself is its best recommendation. It has been in progress since 1876, and shows a regular steady growth. Its work in the different department is exemplified in the lives and work of those who were its patrons, many of whom are now occupying important and lucrative positions, and all show that their lives have been bettered by its teachings. It offers superior advantages in all respects to all who desire to obtain an education, and at the same time have the advantages of being surrounded by the highest moral and purest Christian influences. Parents and guardians having young people under their charge would do well for them, to note these advantages.

DEPARTMENTS.

In all the departments, every possible facility is afforded for the most thorough training. The courses of study in the departments lead up to that of the best colleges of the land, with others still to be added. The present departments are,

PREPARATORY, NORMAL, SCIENTIFIC,
CLASSICAL, BIBLE, MUSIC, AND PAINTING.

Grammar, Literature, Rhetoric, History, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Elocution, Surveying, Methods of Instruction, Mental Philosophy, Hygiene, Natural Sciences, Ancient Languages, Evidences of Christianity, Old and New Testament History, Music—Vocal and Instrumental, Painting.

Special attention is given to preparing young people for teaching, who desire to make that their business in life.

ACCESS.

Huntingdon, the seat of the school, is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and at the Northern terminus of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain railroad, making connections at Cumberland, Md., with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, thus affording easy access from all directions.

TRAINS.

Passenger trains arrive at Huntingdon as follows:—On P. R. R. Eastward, A. M. Fast Line 12:58; Harrisburg Accommodation, 11:37; Sea Shore Express, 8:35. P. M., Day Express, 12:48; Mail, 3:20; Mail Express, 7:40; Philadelphia Express 10:12. Westward, A. M., Pacific Express, 6:12. P. M., Way Passenger, 12:10; Mail 2:17; Fast Line 6:30; Altoona Accommodation, 7:36. H. & B. T. R. R., arrive, 12:05 and 6:20. P. M. Leave 8:35 A. M. 7:05 and 7:15 P. M.

There is free mail delivery four times a day. Telegraph facilities are afforded for those who have occasion for them. Express goods are delivered free to the College.

TERMS.

There are three regular terms in the school year—Fall, Winter, Spring. The Fall term begins Monday, Sept. 14, 1891, and continues 15 weeks. Winter term begins Monday, January 4, 1892 and continues 12 weeks. Spring term begins Monday, March 28, 1892, and continues 14 weeks, which closes the school year of 1891-92.

EXPENSES.

The expenses are as low as they can be made for the facilities afforded. Catalogues sent free on application. Full information concerning the school can be obtained by addressing either the PRESIDENT or the PRINCIPAL, Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE STIRRED THEM ALL UP.

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It is no fault of mine if the people lavish their patronage upon me, for which I am very grateful, and I will endeavor in the future as in the past to please all and thus merit their continued confidence.

STARTLING!

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